

Current Events

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

ONE of the best jokes of the season is one of the reasons given by John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, for his support of Frank L. Smith, republican candidate for United States senator. Smith as chairman of the Illinois commerce commission saved the users of utilities \$360,000,000 thru a reduction in rates, says Walker. The joke is that Samuel Insull, multimillionaire utility magnate and one of the most reactionary anti-union, militaristic plutocrats in the United States, the chief loser in Smith's rate-cutting spree, contributed approximately \$150,000 to Smith's campaign fund. Now, if Insull was mulcted out of millions of dollars thru Smith's action, his campaign contributions indicate that he is a most unusual kind of a capitalist or else as crazy as Harold F. McCormick, who spent thousands of dollars on a Ghetto maiden who posed as a Sultan's daughter.

MR. WALKER generates considerable indignation when anybody questions his political honesty. But it will take more than tears to convince an intelligent worker that a labor leader supported a republican politician because of his benevolence to the public at the expense of the man who helped finance his campaign. Walker might excuse his support of Smith prior to the slush fund quiz on the ground of ignorance concerning the source of Smith's campaign finances, but he has no such excuse now. And yet he persists in backing Smith, when even capitalist editors admit that it was not exactly good form for the chairman of a commission to accept liberal contributions to his campaign fund from men whose fortunes to a large degree depended on his attitude.

YOU can always figure on a right wing socialist or an anarchist

\$200,000 MORE SENT BRITISH MINERS FROM SOVIET WORKERS; DELEGATES VOTE TO NEGOTIATE

(BULLETIN)

MOSCOW, Aug. 18.—The Soviet Trade Union Council has sent another \$200,000 for the aid of the striking British coal miners. This sum will add to the over \$2,500,000 already sent from the Soviet workers.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The miners' delegate conference, in session here today instructed the executive to open negotiations with the operators and the government in an effort to settle the coal strike.

picking up anything they find published in the capitalist press that might reflect on the leaders of the Russian government. During the recent orgy of lying about the Soviet Union an obviously faked speech, purporting to have been delivered by Stalin, appeared in the Hearst press. Whether Hearst stole the fake from the socialists or the socialists plied it from Hearst does not show, as neither side indicates the source from which this precious document came. It is a much cruder fake than the alleged "Zinoviev letter" which helped bring the Tories into office in England and defeated the MacDonald government. The Soviet government has survived the cleverest fabrications that could be turned out by capitalists, socialists and anarchists. It is not likely that a clumsy job at this late date will bother Moscow appreciably.

SOCIALISTS oftentimes charge Communists with being unfair, unscrupulous and addicted to attacking labor officials. Of course, every intelligent person knows that fairness, when synonymous with impartiality as it usually is, is as rare as a hairless ape. Communists, like socialists, anarchists or single taxers, fight those whose views and policies are in opposition to their own. This is quite natural and inevitable. Only a hypocrite would brand it as political turpitude. Socialists have supported the right wing leadership of the needle trades unions. Communists supported the left.

THE socialists charged the Communists with endangering the unions (Continued on page 2)

CONN. UNIONS WILL LAUNCH LABOR TICKET

Plan to Enter Coming Fall Elections

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 18.—Connecticut workers plan to place a state labor ticket in the coming fall elections. A state labor convention, which is to nominate a slate and to draw up a platform, will meet here Sunday, August 29 at 11 a. m. in the Central Labor Union Hall, 23 Central Row.

To Build Organization. At this convention which is called by the Connecticut labor campaign committee definite plans are to be made to build an organization based on the trade unions of the state to enter each election with a program and slate of candidates pledged to support organized labor in its drives against the injunction menace, registration of foreign-born, against interference in strikes by police, etc.

Among those signing the call for the convention are William Thuer, president of Capitol City Machinist Lodge of Hartford, No. 354; M. Robinson, president Painters Local Nos. 4 and 409 of Hartford; Robert S. Kling, Machinists Elm City Lodge No. 420; Per Nelson, Scandinavian Workers' Club of Hartford and William McKenzle, Carpenter's Union, Stamford.

Send Delegates. All unions are urged to send two delegates to the convention. The call also points out that thanks to the donations that have been received from various labor organizations that are determined to have an independent labor ticket with a labor program in the coming elections the railroad expenses to the convention of all delegates will be paid.

WAR AMBASSADOR IS REPRESENTATIVE OF 'PUBLIC' IN NEW YORK

James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, has been chosen to represent the "public" on the New York state industrial commission that also has a representative of "labor" and "capital" on it. It is supposed to make a study of industrial relations. Of course, the militaristic and imperialistic Mr. Gerard can be depended upon to be unbiased on questions between the workers and the owners.

BRENNAN RUNS FOR SECRETARY OF U. M. W. OF A.

Will Oppose Kennedy; Endorses Brophy

(By Federated Press)

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 18.—(FP)—Endorsing the candidacy of John Brophy, president of District 2, United Mine Workers, for international union head, William J. Brennan announces his candidacy for international secretary-treasurer in opposition to the incumbent, Thomas Kennedy. Brennan was formerly president of Dist. 1, U. M. W., an anthracite district of first importance. His fight for a recount of the vote and examination into the election of his successor, Rinaldo Capellini, is now before Pennsylvania courts.

Opposes Anthracite Agreement. Brennan attacks the anthracite agreement signed February of this year for a five-year term and hits at "company influences" on some of the local unions. Brennan outlines his policy as a candidate for nomination and election as follows:

1. Opposition to Sec. 3 and 4 of the Feb. 12, 1926 anthracite agreement, between Districts 1, 7 and 3, U. M. W. of A. and the anthracite coal operators' association.
2. Restoration to membership of Alex Howat and all other members of the U. M. W. who have lost their membership unjustly.
3. Nationalization of all coal mines in the anthracite and bituminous regions, with protection for the constitutional rights of every member of the union.
4. Organization of all non-union miners.
5. Elimination of the influence which the coal companies have on some of the local unions.
6. Endorsement of John Brophy for international union president and an appeal to his friends and supporters to rally to Brophy.

The sections of the anthracite agreement attacked by Brennan read:

Arbitration. Sec. 3. If within 30 days after starting such negotiations the parties have not agreed, all issues in controversy shall be referred to a board of two men with full power and without reservation or restrictions, and the parties agree to abide by any decision or decisions of such board, either on the merits of the controversy or as to procedure to be followed. Such board shall be appointed as follows:

The operators shall name three men and the miners shall name three men. The operators shall select one man from the list, and the miners shall select one from the operators' list, and the two men so approved shall constitute said board. Unless agreed, the men named by the parties shall not be connected with the United Mine Workers of America, or the business of mining coal. The board (Continued on page 2)

Two Ensigns Die in Plane Crash.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Ensign George Hammer of Austin, Tex., and Ensign Robert T. Stone of Howard, S. D., were killed today when their plane dived from a height of some 300 feet into Lake Michigan at the Great Lakes naval training station near here.

POLICE RENEW BRUTALITY ON MASS PICKETS

Union Accepts Bosses' Challenge for Vote

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Breaking the promise of "neutrality" made by police commissioners in previous conversations with the leaders of the striking members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the police viciously attacked the strikers when they mobilized in the garment district for mass picketing, and arrested 41 strikers, some of whom were brutally handled.

Two Pickets Clubbed. This assault was aided by manufacturers' gangsters, and Louis Cohen, a striker, after being beaten over the head with a blackjack by a gangster named Dominick Guisetti, was taken to the hospital following the arrest of Guisetti on a charge of felonious assault. The gangster claims to be a "special officer" hired by the bosses. Another union picket, Frank Miretz, was clubbed by a policeman so severely that he, too, is in the hospital.

Of the pickets arrested, twenty were given suspended sentences, three fined \$5 each and the rest held in bonds of \$500 each on a charge of "congregating."

Accept Challenge. A challenge from the Industrial Council of the Manufacturers' Association, to take a secret vote among striking cloakmakers who work in industrial council shops to see whether they favor continuance of the strike to obtain the union's demands, was accepted by Louis Hyman, chairman of the General Strike Committee, with the proviso that the industrial council pledge itself to accede to these union terms if the workers vote in favor of continuing the strike.

The challenge and its acceptance came right on the heels of confirmation by the union that Chas. Schrank & company, cloak manufacturers of 270 West 38th Street, expelled from industrial council membership for negotiation with the union, had settled on union terms and was now working with a full quota of 30 employees.

Hyman Replies. The industrial council's challenge, charging that employees are on strike against their own will and because they are "terrorized" by their officials, was made in paid advertisements in the Jewish press. Chairman Hyman replied:

"The manufacturers are continuing their tactics of picking out shops from among those settled which are not representative and holding them up as typical of settled shops, though we have settled with much larger shops."

Bosses Must Accept Vote. "There is nothing done to keep our workers out on a strike against their own will. We do not see the necessity of a referendum such as the industrial council proposes, because our workers have voted more than once at mass meetings and in a referendum. Each time, by almost a unanimous vote, they favored a strike, if the union terms could not be obtained by other means."

"But if members of the industrial council doubt the result of those votes, we are willing to initiate another referendum, with the understanding that should our members vote in favor of continuing the strike, the industrial council will be bound to sign agreements on the basis of our demands—the 40-hour week, 36 weeks a year as a minimum, a ten per cent increase in wages and limitation of jobbers."

"If they refuse this guarantee, why, then, the vote will be a waste of effort."

More Settlements. The joint board of the cloakmakers' unions announced yesterday settlements on full union terms with the firms of Henry Rosenzweig, A. Portofolio, and H. Seidenberg, manufacturers who supply members of the Williamsberg Contractors' Association with work. These firms cater largely to mail order houses.

Steal \$8,000 Jewelry.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Two men stole diamonds value at \$8,000 from a jewelry store window in Brooklyn, and escaped.

Feed Women and Children and Mine Strike Is Won, Radio Appeal to U. S. Labor

PAUL McKENNA, member of the executive board of the British Miners' Federation, speaking from the Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station on the Municipal Pier, declared to the workers of the middle west listening in, who numbered many thousands, that if sufficient financial assistance can be secured to save the women and children from starvation, then the giant strike of 1,200,000 British coal miners can be won. McKenna declared:

"We appeal to the American trade unionists and the sympathetic public to save us in this great struggle. If we can only get sufficient assistance to save the women and children from starvation, WE WILL WIN THIS STRUGGLE!"

(Full text of McKenna's address appears in this issue)

Aid the British Miners!

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, August 18.—In an appeal addressed to all Communist parties and to all workers, the Executive Committee of the Communist International calls upon the world proletariat to ensure at all costs the victory of the British miners.

The workers must see to it that the British General Council of Trade Unions does not dare to destroy the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee that was organized thru the will of the masses of the workers of England and of the Soviet Union, and that has for its aim the struggle for trade union unity against the capitalist offensive.

MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER.

At no time, the Communist International points out, was this Committee so indispensable to the workers, and above all to the fighting miners, as now. It is the task of the workers to compel the General Council to make its delegation on the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee agree to direct and thoroughgoing aid to the striking miners.

Should the General Council refuse such aid its new treachery should be immediately exposed so that its members may be replaced by new people worthy of being called the representatives of the British workers.

WAGE LEVY AND COAL EMBARGO.

The aid to the miners must be quick and efficacious. It should be raised by wage levies on all workers who are at work. The fraternal aid given by the workers of the Soviet Union to the British miners must become the example for the workers of all countries to emulate.

Side by side with the work of supplying material aid to the miners it is absolutely necessary to organize an embargo on coal transport. The stopping of the movement of coal shipments to British ports will signify a great triumph for the cause of international solidarity and be a real aid to the striking miners.

SPAIN DEMANDS TANGIER OR IT LEAVES AFRICA

To Let Others Sit on the Rifian Lid

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADRID, Aug. 18.—Spain intends to present a plea to the great powers for attribution of the international zone of Tangier to Spain. If this fails she will threaten to evacuate the Rif.

This would be one of the bluntest diplomatic moves made in recent history and might have important consequences. Indeed observers are wondering if the matter was not broached with the Italian government during the recent negotiations for the Italo-Spanish arbitration treaty.

Rivera Makes Threat.

The information as to the government's plan was contained in an interview with General Primo de Rivera:

"After seventeen years in Morocco, maintaining neutrality and spending almost 50,000 lives and 5,000,000,000 pesetas, if Spain does not obtain Tangier it will be a matter of consideration whether it is worth her trouble to spend 200,000,000 pesos annually in Morocco with international Tangier as a possible nest of new conspiracies and easy means of arousing the Moorish tribes to take the field with arms again."

Scene of Coming Conflict.

"The rest of Europe will not be free of the weight of Tangier until it is fully turned over to Spain. Those who do not see this are blind since it will not be long before Tangier is the center of grave international conflicts."

"Say it with your pen in the worker correspondent page of The DAILY WORKER."

Full Text of Appeal Over Chicago Labor's Radio for Financial Aid to the Striking British Coal Miners

The full text of the appeal made by Paul McKenna, representative of the British coal mine strikers, for financial support from American workers is published herewith. It was made from the radio broadcasting station of the Chicago Federation of Labor on the Municipal Pier. It was as follows:

Greetings from the British Miners

I extend to you the greetings of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain who have been on a strike for nearly four months, fighting against the most brutal proposal that has ever been attempted to be imposed upon the workers in any country.

The coal operators state that coal has been sold at an uneconomic price. If that is so, they cannot blame the miner because he does not sell the coal, and if the profits are not in the industry as they claim, then it is their duty to put it there. But the statement made by them of making no profits does not coincide with the statement made by the minister of mines and the House of Commons, on May 25, 1925. The following are the aggregate profits made by the coal miners of Great Britain. The figures are official returned by the mines department. The year ended the 31st of March.

1913	£ 16,900,000	1920	41,800,000
1914	21,100,000	1921	3,100,000
1915	13,900,000	1922	1,800,000
1916	26,200,000	1923	15,800,000
1917	39,800,000	1924	20,800,000
1918	26,300,000	1925	6,900,000
1919	22,300,000		

Continual Turmoil in the Industry

THIS dispute arose in 1919 when the government of the day refused to put into operation the findings, and from that date, there has been continual turmoil in the coal industry because in 1920 the miners were locked out for three weeks, and a settlement was arrived at temporarily by the acceptance of the agreement known as the datum line. But in 1921 the, then government of the day, de-controlled the industry nine months before its expiration on the statute book. The miners at that time fought for thirteen weeks and had to go back to work, defeated.

In 1924 they were successful in increasing the minimum wage from 20 per cent to 33 1-3 per cent.

(Continued on page 2)

Miners' Children Are Breadless! Hasten Your Relief Funds!

THIS hurry call was received today by the International Workers' Aid of America from its sister organization, the International Workers' Relief of England, where millions of children, whose fathers and mothers are waging a desperate struggle against unbearable living conditions in the British coal fields, are on the verge of starvation.

Every since May First when the mines were shut down by the coal

barons with the support of the British government, the miners have been locked out because of their refusal to accept a 10% wage reduction from their already miserable pay envelope and because of their refusal to permit the working day underground to be lengthened by an hour.

The miners staunchly supported by their wives and even their children, are fighting heroically in the interests of the working class. They were underfed and hungry when the lock-out started, since then their suffering has

increased a hundred-fold and daily their hardships become greater and greater.

It has taken a long while for labor in America to awaken to the real significance to the British coal struggle—a delay that has made the fight of the British miners so much harder and more desperate. The delay of American labor to bring support to the British miners has caused much unnecessary suffering and hardship, a condition which must be rectified.

Now that the British delegation is

in America, visiting the trade unions, every effort should be made to support them and give heed to their plea. There are millions of workers who do not belong to trade unions, who perhaps will not hear by word of mouth what the English delegation has to say, but who must be equally interested in this fight for labor's cause.

Whenever a struggle of the working class is defeated by the master class, it effects the unorganized more than the organized. Therefore, the unorganized workers owe it to them-

selves and organized labor to stand

solidly behind the British miners and help them on to victory. Every battle is fought on the stomach—life can offer no resistance without receiving nourishment and food supply that will produce its energy. The miners and their families are living on rations of salt, bread and tea, which unless immediate help arrives, will diminish to a point when resistance will be impossible. The miners' children, as always where children are involved, are actually dying for the want of milk and

good bread.

Every American worker who still eats three meals a day, must understand that if necessary we must give the price of one of these meals to the

fighters across the sea; for if the British miners are whipped and starved into submission—it will not be long before the American worker will find himself in the same boat.

The International Workers' Aid of America calls upon every worker to make weekly contributions out of his pay envelope for the support of the British miners, their wives and children.

Send your weekly remittances to the International Workers' Aid local in your city or direct to the national office, 1553 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, from where it will be transmitted for British relief without undue delay.

MAC DONALD SAYS APPEAL WRITTEN, BUT IT IS LOST

Cook Speaks to Welsh Miners; Asks Support

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, Aug. 17.—It is claimed by Ramsay MacDonald, right wing leader of the Labor Party, that he has written a letter to Ellen Wilkinson, British labor representative now in America, asking relief for the striking miners, which letter is to be published as an appeal to aid the relief fund and contradict the assertions of Premier Baldwin that there was no suffering in the mine fields and therefore Americans should not send funds.

Letter Written—But Lost.
A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, had claimed that MacDonald refused to contest the falsehood of Baldwin. The assertion of MacDonald that he had written a letter takes the edge off of Cook's accusation—except for the fact that the MacDonald letter seems to have been lost! MacDonald's friends are hoping that it turns up quickly.

Cook when told of the letter said he was glad to hear MacDonald had decided to write, though he and the miners were generally dissatisfied with the attitude of MacDonald toward the strike.

Cook Speaks in Wales.
Cook, in a speaking campaign among the Welsh coal fields prior to the miners' delegate conference, promises the men that their leaders will not accept any agreement with the owners containing provision for the longer work day, and pledged that no conditions would be accepted until they had been submitted to a vote of the miners themselves. He was greeted enthusiastically and received many votes of confidence.

He told an audience of strikers at Porth in the Rhondda Valley that there had never been any intention on the part of the strike leaders to overthrow the British constitution. "Altho," he added, "I believe that a constitution which does not secure a living wage for the worker is one that requires to be changed."

Praises Russian Workers.
He said he had never communicated with the Russian government and was willing to show the British government the entire correspondence which had passed between the Miners' Federation and the Russian representatives. The Russians, he added, had sent £520,000 to the striking British miners, without attaching any conditions whatever to the remittance and not seeking to interfere in any way with British policy.

Asks For Endorsement.
Urging the necessity of his continuing in the strike leadership Mr. Cook said to one of his audiences:

"If you expect us to pull through you will have to give us a chance by accepting our advice and experience in this struggle. Discredit me and you discredit your own cause."

Boston Capmakers Vote to March in Labor Day Parade

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 18.—The sectarian policy of the socialist party has reached such an extreme that they even oppose participation in the most conservative activities of the American Federation of Labor. Recently at a meeting of the Capmakers' Union of Boston, Organizer McCarthy appealed to the local that they participate in the coming Labor Day parade. To the surprise of the members present the socialist members strenuously opposed this forward step. They loudly shouted that the union should have nothing to do with Labor Day, but should celebrate May first.

Yet at the May first celebration in this city the socialist local took little or no part. The membership of the union local, however, voted by a large majority for participation in the parade and the Capmakers will be well represented at this celebration.

British Strike Is Indirect Cause of Ill. Mine Activity

Illinois miners are getting more working days per week than has been the case for many months past. This is due, in part, says President John H. Walker, Illinois State Federation of Labor, to the customary annual spurt with the approach of autumn and the purchase of winter coal stocks, but also indirectly to the protracted lock-out of British miners which began May 1.

"No Illinois coal is going to England to scab on the British miners so far as I know," Walker says, "but the mines nearer the Atlantic seaboard that used to supply our eastern states are now exporting to Great Britain and so Illinois coal is finding a temporary eastern market in America."

The Illinois miners have contributed almost \$30,000 to the British miners.

Prisoners Escape.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 18.—Thomas Langford, 40, serving a life sentence at the Joliet prison for murder, saved his way thru the bars and escaped over the walls of the prison here.

Full Text of Appeal Over Chicago Labor's Radio for Financial Aid to the Striking British Coal Miners

(Continued from page 1)
In 1925 the Gethsemane that the miners, their wives and families would have gone through only for the solidarity of the working class in Great Britain, notwithstanding the huge majority that the Tory government had on the floor of the House of Commons. They were compelled to subsidize the industry for nine months and to allow the miners to continue work at the status quo.

Mine Owners Get the Subsidy

THERE are mistaken ideas existing as to who received the subsidy. The coal owners tried to make the public believe that the miners received the 23,000,000 pounds granted by the government as a subvention to the industry. But the facts are that the mine department issue a quarterly balance sheet. Any one who takes the trouble to look at September, December and March quarters will see that during these nine months, eight of which were subsidy paying months, the actual amount of subsidy paid was 20,492,000 pounds. That went to the coal miners, but the coal miners got something more than that during the nine months—they got reduction in wages, prior to the subsidy there were districts with wages above the minimum but they all came down to the minimum. During the subsidy period the owners obtained an advantage from a greater output per man shift worked, and through actual reduction in wages and through improvements due to increased output, there was a reduction in costs.

The mine owners had 20,492,000 pounds and 5,800,000 pounds from reduced costs—more than 4,000,000 pounds of it from wages.

The Royal Commission has recommended the purchase of royalties by the state. This system is a disgrace to any intelligent country. We find that men who never put the mineral there, nor won't go down in a mine to take the mineral out, drawing thousands of pounds in royalties and way-leaves.

Church, Dukes, Earls, Etc., Get Royalties

THE following incomes from coal royalties and way-leaves were admitted in evidence before the Sankey Commission:

Ecclesiastical commission, per annum.....	£370,000
Marquis of Bute (6 year average) per annum.....	115,772
Duke of Hamilton (10 year average) per annum.....	113,793
Lord Tredegar (6 year average) per annum.....	83,827
(In addition, this individual admitted receiving about £19,000 a year from the notorious golden park mine, paid very largely by coal)	
Duke of Northumberland (8 year average) per annum.....	£182,450
Lord Dunraven (1918) per annum.....	64,370
Lord Dynevor (3 year average) per annum.....	9,321
Earl Elmore per annum.....	43,497
Earl Durham per annum.....	40,522

The Inland Revenue witness gave the following figures of the number of persons deriving incomes from royalties and way-leaves during 1918:

Less than £1,000 per annum.....	2,935 persons
From 1,000 to 5,000 per annum.....	618 persons
From 5,000 to 10,000 per annum.....	129 persons
From 10,000 to 20,000 per annum.....	72 persons
From 20,000 to 50,000 per annum.....	24 persons
Over 50,000 per annum.....	11 persons

Total 3,789

Demand Workers Sacrifice More

THE government absolutely refused to put into operation the findings of their own commission, although they recommend £100,000,000 for the purchase of the minerals. The land and the minerals are God's heritage to the common people. Then hold the land—hold your life. The bible states that the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof, and I believe in the bible, but in Great Britain, the earth is not the Lord's—it's the landlords.

The press of Great Britain are asking the miners to make more sacrifice, while on the 30th of April, their wages at the minimum were \$2.25 a day. The miners' average wage for Great Britain was approximately \$2.50 per day.

The cost of living is 70 per cent higher than it was in 1914, making the purchasing power of \$5.00 considerably less than \$3.00, so one can readily understand the state of misery and poverty that prevailed amongst the mining community even when they were working.

The owners are seeking to reduce this mere pittance of wages and they are aided and abetted by the Tory government who have passed an eight-hour law. The miners in Great Britain have previously worked at 7 hours a day by act of parliament.

There is no justification for increasing the length of the working day as the British miner has the highest output per man of any miner in Europe, for his seven-hour day he has 17½ cwt. per man per day. In Germany for the longer working day, they have only 17½ cwt. per man per day. In France, they have only 11 cwt. per man per day. In Belgium they have only 9 cwt. per day per man. These countries work 48 hours per week.

Don't Let the Children Starve

THESE are only some of the outstanding facts involved in the controversy. The miners are receiving no help from any source unless from their fellow trade unionists in other countries of the world. The total amount received from that source when I left the shores of England was £800,000. The mining population is one-tenth of the total population of Great Britain. We have 2,000,000 children on the verge of starvation. The local authorities have ceased in many districts to feed the school children and provide milk for the babies. Poor relief is being stopped to the miners' wives and every day, the conditions are getting worse.

AND WE APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN TRADE UNIONISTS AND THE SYMPATHETIC PUBLIC TO SAVE US IN THIS GREAT STRUGGLE. IF WE CAN ONLY GET SUFFICIENT ASSISTANCE TO SAVE THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM STARVATION, WE WILL WIN THIS STRUGGLE.

CARPENTERS OF CHICAGO!

TOMORROW'S issue of The DAILY WORKER will carry a story of the ballot steal in Local 1786 which enabled Harry Jensen to hold his office as president of the District Council for another term.

You can't afford to miss this sensational article.

LOOK
FOR

LABOR AND LITERATURE

By V. F. Calverton

Art Work by Fred Ellis

IN THE NEW MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

MILLSTEIN GANG THREATS FAIL TO COW LEFT-WING

Progressives Demand Business Agent Resign

In spite of threats of loss of jobs and the use of violence, over 200 members of Local 45 Chicago Fur Workers' Union crowded into the Freiheit Hall here to hear the speakers of the fur workers' progressive group.

Business Agent Millstein and his gang were at the hall as the workers were arriving and threatened them with severe beatings if they went up. When a number of workers declared that his clubbings would not keep them from entering the hall he began to take names of those going into the hall in a small notebook. He threatened those whose names he was taking down with loss of their jobs.

Progressives Avert Riot.
The tactful conduct of the progressives averted the riot which the machine was bent on creating. Two hundred members of the union entered the hall and heard speaker after speaker denounce the manner in which the Millstein gang conducted the strike here.

Speakers pointed out that the business agent and his machine had not consulted nor listened to the dictates of the membership. It was forcibly pointed out that the agreement was not the wish of the rank and file and that the business agent and his machine had completely disregarded the wishes and dictates of the membership.

Cheers and prolonged applause greeted the speakers as they urged the members of the fur workers' union to adopt a more militant attitude and insist on the officialdom carrying out the mandates of the union.

Demand Millstein Resignation.
The following resolution demanding the resignation of business agent Millstein, whose term expires next week, for his conduct in the strike, was adopted by a unanimous vote:

"We, the members of Local 45 at a meeting assembled at the Freiheit Hall, Tuesday, Aug. 17, do hereby ask the resignation of J. Millstein, our business agent, for the action he has taken against us."

BRENNAN RUNS FOR SECRETARY OF U. M. W. OF A.

Will Oppose Kennedy; Endorses Brophy

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shall be obligated, within 90 days after appointment, to arrive at a decision on all issues in controversy, and to that end shall formulate their own rules and methods of procedure and may enlarge the board to an odd number, in which event a majority vote shall be binding.

Sec. 4. The demands of the operators and the mine workers on the question of co-operation and efficiency are referred to the board of conciliation, exclusive of the umpire which shall work out a reciprocal program of co-operation and efficiency.

A Kennedy-Lewis Contract.
Section 3 is a popularly understood to mean arbitration, which the mine workers have consistently opposed previously. Section 4 was supposed to provide the "modified check-off" which President John L. Lewis said they had gained. Secretary-treasurer Kennedy was an active exponent of the new agreement to anthracite locals immediately following its signing.

Has Charges Against Officials.
Brennan is at present working in the mines near Scranton. His brief submitted to the court after the union machinery rebuffed him, relates some sensational charges against present union officials. Brennan expects to release later statements enlarging upon his opposition to the anthracite agreement and amplifying his brief statements of policy.

Barrett Forced to Abandon Attempt to Swim Channel

DOVER, Eng., Aug. 18.—Miss Clarabelle Barrett, New Rochelle, N. Y., school teacher, was obliged to cancel her second attempt to swim the English channel this morning because of highly unfavorable weather. In her first attempt earlier this month Miss Barrett came within two miles of reaching her goal.

Send a sub now and get the special rate of five dollars for a year's subscription and the pleasure of help Our Daily.

Labor Urged to Mobilize Its Dollars in Support of Class War in Britain

By J. LOUIS ENQDAHL

IT was a naval wireless station during the war. Now the north tower at the east end of the Municipal Pier houses the radio broadcasting station of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

During the war thousands of soldiers of all kinds, in training while waiting to be rushed to France, were quartered at this Chicago recreational spot that juts a mile out into the lake.

Tuesday night, during the supper hour, Paul McKenna, executive board member of the British Miners' Federation, with picnicers still lingering about the pier, and excursion steamers passing in the lake and the river, broadcast his eager appeal from labor's own station to the workers listening in their homes, calling on them to mobilize their dollars and rush them to aid the striking British coal miners. A front of the imperialist war of 1917 had given way to a front of the class war in 1926.

I sat close at McKenna's elbow as he talked, reading carefully from a prepared manuscript.

"This is the first time that I have made a speech this way," he had explained to the announcer, before he started, and he had been told, "Just talk in a conversational tone, not as if you had a big audience."

But there was a large audience, out there over Chicago, towards the east and the west, the south and the north. This station has been picked-up as far east as New York, but Minneapolis and St. Paul seems to be the limit in the west.

McKenna had half an hour. He was thru in 12 minutes. Beginning with the greetings of the striking British miners and ending with an appeal to "the American trade unionists and the sympathetic public," it felt that he missed the ear, to some extent, of those who were listening to him.

He started by telling his audience of the great profits taken by the British mine owners, from 1913, the year before the war, to 1925, when the Baldwin government voted a subsidy to the industry. He gave the figures in British pounds sterling instead of American dollars. This must have been confusing. Especially when a pound sterling is nearly five dollars, profits of 29, 30 or 40 millions (in pounds) do not seem large to an American public, that is accustomed to hear of but one branch of the auto industry (General Motors, splitting a stock dividend of \$600,000,000, while American railroads make profits of one billion dollars annually, with other industries ahead or in close pursuit. McKenna made no effort to dramatize the figures, revealing their startling meaning to his American audience.

McKenna then told of the history of the struggle, from 1919, immediately after the ending of the war, to the subsidizing of the industry by the government last year, going into some detail to show that the subsidy went to the mine owners and not the mine workers. It was well to show how the mine owners profited even during this armistice in the class war, but McKenna, who could have done so, did not reveal the class nature of this struggle.

Then came another long list of figures showing the huge royalties taken from the mining industry by the church of England, the dukes, lords, earls and marquises, also these figures must have sounded rather monotonous to an audience continuously fed on jazz and slapstick and not accustomed to statistics.

CONTRIBUTIONS START ROLLING IN FOR STRIKING BRITISH MINERS FROM CHICAGO'S LOCAL UNIONS

Intense efforts are being made by speakers sent by the Chicago Federation of Labor to collect relief for the striking British coal miners. Every effort is being made to collect the greatest possible amount of money this week and to send it immediately to the miners in Great Britain so that they can better resist the operators.

Paul McKenna, national executive board member of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, is visiting as many unions as he can in Chicago and surrounding towns. Supplementing his activities are speakers that are being sent by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Machinists' Union Local 337 at its meeting after hearing Lillian Herstein voted to donate \$50 to the miners. Lillian Herstein of the Teachers' Federation in her speech to the members of this union pointed out the great need

There was the inevitable attack on the British capitalist press, although it was not called "capitalist," the explanation of the increasing cost of living and an exposure of alliance between the mine owners and the Baldwin Tory government to reduce wages and lengthen the work-day.

Toward his conclusion McKenna pointed out that "the British miner has the highest output per man of any miner in Europe," showing that the British miner does more work during the seven-hour day than the continental miners perform during the eight-hour day.

It was only in the last paragraph that McKenna got in any mention of the 2,000,000 children on the verge of starvation in the British coal fields. The appeal for funds came too abruptly upon this information, bringing the address to a sudden and ineffective close. McKenna even forgot to add that his listeners should send their contributions to Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C., just as in the opening the announcer had spoken of "the recent coal strike in Great Britain."

But it was a beginning. It would be well if McKenna would broadcast 10-minute speeches every night during his stay in the city, from the Chicago Federation of Labor station. It could not be used to better purpose right now.

Then McKenna would have time to devote an evening to the contrast between the luxuries enjoyed by the family of the Marquis of Bute, who gets more than half a million dollars in royalties annually out of the coal pits, and the necessities denied to the families of the coal diggers who do the actual work.

McKenna might extend a little in explanation of the fact that 800,000 pounds sterling (\$4,000,000) had been received from the trade unionists of other countries in relief. McKenna didn't state that more than half of this came from the workers of the Union of Soviet Republics. The current publicity service of the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam), in reporting on the July meeting of the International Miners' Committee held at Paris, stated that:

"Richardson, the treasurer of the British Miners' Federation, gave an account of the financial position of the British miners' strike. Up to July 14 they had received \$3,425,000, of which \$2,100,000 had come from Russia."

The officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor might at least permit McKenna to say in Chicago, what the International Federation of Trade Unions confesses to the world.

When McKenna had finished he declared, "We haven't anything like this in Great Britain. The enemy used the radio with telling effect against us during the strike. We didn't have a chance to reply to their propaganda attacking us."

Now that he has a broadcasting station at his disposal in Chicago, let McKenna make the most of it. Immediately McKenna was thru with his address, the phone rang and John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, was calling from his home on 67th St. on the south side of the city.

"It was fine," said Fitzpatrick. "Everything came over very distinctly." Then Edward N. Nockels, secretary of the federation, called from his home in Glencoe, north of Chicago, with the same information. They should both join in an invitation to McKenna. "Try it again."

STRIKE-BREAKERS MOB SCAB HIRERS IN PHILADELPHIA

Win Pay for Two Weeks from Cheating Agents

By a Worker Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—After hiring 200 men from this city and 400 men from New York to take the place of striking motormen and conductors of New Orleans, the scab recruiting employment offices tried to ditch their strikebreakers without pay in Philadelphia, but riots which lasted over night in the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania lines resulted.

Riot Number Two.
At 11 a. m. after the previous night of riot, labor agents tried to pay off some men and refused others, with the result of more rioting. A call was sent to District 6 police station and a load of police appeared at the Pennsylvania employment office, 115 North 12th street, where the men had been hired to scab on the New Orleans street carmen, during the last two weeks.

"Inspectors' Mob Agents.
Rice, Patterson and Switzer, officials of the Railway Audit and Inspection company, with offices in the Franklin Trust building, an organization that furnishes spies to corporations under the fancy title of "inspectors," were on hand to pay the men off.

At interviewing the men, some claimed that they received only \$2 after having waited around two weeks, other received more, but all stood pat for two weeks' pay.

Strikebreakers Win Demands.
As far as could be learned, all were paid in full after the riot, in fact it is reported that some men were paid off that did not know anything about the affair until they happened to walk down the street and learned that the scab-herders were being forced to pay off by a riot of the strikebreakers.

Later in the day Rice, one of the firm of scab recruiters, was interviewed and stated:

"I will never again hire a man in Philadelphia." Pale and nervously tossing his hands, he exclaimed, "No, no, never again!"

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1.)
because of their attacks on the policy pursued by the right wingers. To attack leaders was to attack the unions, they argued. But now the union is on the other foot. The lefts secured control of the New York locals of the Furriers' Union and the socialists are waging war on the leaders, not even having the decency to halt their abuse during the recent strike which ended in as satisfactory an agreement as could be secured under the circumstances. The socialists even had the decision of the executive council of the A. F. of L. to investigate the conduct of the strike, a procedure unheard of in the history of the federation.

THE following headline in a socialist paper over a story of the proposed probe is as deceptive as it is misleading: "A. F. of L. orders probe of New York strike." "Manager refuses data to committee, demands he name investigators." According to the paper's own story under this headline, what the manager of the Furriers' Joint Board demanded was that three of the investigators be appointed by the joint board and that the meetings of the committee be held publicly with the press admitted to its sessions. Yet one would gather from reading the headline that the manager of the joint board suggested that the joint board investigate itself.

AS to the novel decision to investigate the conduct of a strike. The A. F. of L. has followed a policy of allowing extreme latitude to international unions in the conduct of their own affairs. As long as they live up to the conditions of their affiliation with the national body, they do just about what they please. Labor leaders have accepted settlements in industrial disputes which smelted very much like "sell-outs," as for instance John L. Lewis' action in leaving the miners in the Somerset fields in Pennsylvania out of the settlement which ended the strike of 1922. Yet there has never yet been such an investigation.

THE only object of this investigation is to aid the reactionary elements in the Furriers' Union who have been deposed by the membership. If the present leaders betrayed the fur workers, William Green would take them to his bosom. That the socialist leaders have no serious differences with the capitalistically-minded labor leaders of the Green brand is proven by their alliance with them against radical elements in the trade unions.

Commit Many Holdups.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 18.—A confession outlining a summer series of holdups in Chicago, Detroit, New York and Philadelphia, was obtained, according to police, from Ross King and Harry Mauchman, proprietors of an alleged blind pig in which Robert Harris was shot and killed.

KELLOGG STATES WALL ST. STAND ON ARMAMENTS

Spurns Proposals from League of Nations

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 18.—A message to the world on America's disarmament policy was delivered here this afternoon by Secretary of State Kellogg.

The American government, he said, is committed to and will loyally support any sincere and practicable plan for reducing the world's burden of competitive armament. But this government, he warned, will not participate in any vague or ephemeral scheme for reducing armament on the basis of each nation's national wealth and resources such as some of the nations, notably France, has advanced at the present Geneva conference.

No Supervision for U. S.

Nor will the United States, Kellogg said, ever agree to the creation of any international agency which would be given power to supervise a nation's armament, or say when an individual nation was or was not too heavily armed—another proposal advanced at Geneva.

Kellogg drew a distinct line of demarcation between reduction of land and sea armament. The United States, he said, is not vitally interested in land armament other than that it would like to see Europe's armies reduced.

No Army Reduction Scheme.

It will not be practicable, he thought, to arrange any universal scheme for reducing armies "for it is difficult to see the relation of the land armaments of the Far East to those of western Europe or to those of North and South America."

"We have advocated the desirability of starting with regional agreements which would strike at the root of the problem by removing from a nation the fear of aggression from its immediate neighbors. From modest beginnings we are more likely to go forward to concrete results than if all nations wait until some universal applicable scheme is formulated. It seems an almost impossible task to draw up any plan acceptable to all nations."

U. S. For Sea Power.

Concerning naval limitation, he continued, "our participation can be more direct."

"Here it is obvious regional agreements cannot be so effectively employed. It is rather the task of the principal naval powers to take the lead."

"Certain of the powers at Geneva have indicated a desire to deal with land, sea and air armaments as a part of an inseparable whole on the ground that reduction in one branch must be contingent upon reductions in the other two branches. But we feel that every effort should be made to simplify and not to complicate the problem, and we believe it will eventually be found that naval armaments should form the subject of agreement between the naval powers eventually interested."

Kellogg severely criticized the French proposal for basing disarmament estimates upon the total economic resources of a country.

Hudson Tube Panics.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 18.—Fifteen persons were injured, some severely burned, early today when fire broke out in a crowded Hudson and Manhattan tube train into a panic.

CALL US Humboldt 9059

PIANOS

For the next ten days we will have a FACTORY SALE on sample pianos at wholesale prices. Call up and save money. Your old piano taken as part payment for a new piano, player or grand. Tuning, repairing and refinishing our specialty.

KART'S PIANO REPAIR SHOP
2439 W. WALTON ST.

Help Class War Prisoners!

PICNIC! PICNIC!

given by the Chicago branches of INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE—South Slavic, Bulgarian, Czech, Slovak and Greek I. L. D. branches

SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1926

at Zahora's Grove, Lyons, Ill.

Featuring
Real "Balkan" Barbecue, Bulgarian Orchestra,
Bohemian Games, Best of Food and Refreshments.
Speaker: JAMES P. CANNON.

Directions to get there (clip this ad as a reminder)—Take Ogden Ave. or 22nd St. car, then Lyons-Berwyn car to the end. Transfer to bus to grove, or walk straight west 4 blocks to the place. Or get the bus at the end of the 22nd St. carline direct to the grove.

Join the International Labor Defense!

British Work Frantically in East to Build Ring Around the Soviet Union



Lord Birkenhead, secretary of state for India, and Sir George Lloyd, British high commissioner in Egypt, are leaving no stone unturned in the Near East to bring all the Moslem states into hostile relations with the Workers' and Peasants' Republics. In the court of Ibn Saud, of the Hedjaz, in Arabia, in the palace of Reza Khan in Persia, British agents working under the joint direction of Lord Birkenhead and the London office of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company are engaging in a network of intrigues, the main object of which is to create hatred and enmity for the Soviet Union.

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR URGES UNIONS TO GIVE LIBERALLY AND QUICKLY TO BRITISH MINERS

The Chicago Federation of Labor, in a letter to its affiliated local unions, urges each of the union locals to contribute as liberally and as speedily as they can to the relief of the million striking British miners and their wives and children.

The letter urges each of the union secretaries to bring this matter before their local unions in the most forceful manner—by reading the speech of

GOLD SAYS FUR WORKERS READY TO SHOW BOOKS

Probers May Learn How to Win Strikes

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Nailing the rumor that the New York joint board of the Fur Workers' Union had refused access to the books of the organization by the investigators appointed by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, Ben Gold, manager of the joint board and leader of the recent successful fur workers' strike, has declared:

"The joint board is ready to show its books, if for no other reason than that the federation may learn how to run a strike. Such an investigation is almost, if not altogether, without parallel in America. We protest against this violation of our autonomy and we demand to know upon what grounds the investigation was ordered and upon whose initiative."

"We demand not only a copy of the charges, but we also demand open hearings where union workers and the press can be present. To this end we demand that a committee of the joint board be present. We won the forty-hour week for the workers and we obtained substantial wage advances."

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do to night. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Federation's Appeal

"To the Officers and Members of Organized Labor of Chicago and Vicinity."

"Dear Sirs and Brothers:

"Again the trust press has been caught red-handed in their lying propaganda of the situation as affects the coal miners' strike of Great Britain. At the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, held Sunday afternoon, August 15, Paul McKenna, executive member of the British Miners' Federation, gave a review of conditions in the British mines and that battle of the miners for something more than a bare existence pay and the suffering of over 2,000,000 women and children who are on the verge of starvation, on the top of this outlook brought about by the mine owners, which affects one-tenth of Great Britain's population.

"By an unanimous rising vote the strike of the British Miners' Federation was endorsed and a committee of 20 appointed to co-operate with Brother McKenna in bringing his message to the attention of the local unions and ask them to consider it as quickly and as liberally as possible. In order to fully understand the situation Brother McKenna's wonderful speech will be published in the next issue of the Federation News and on behalf of the Chicago Federation of Labor we most respectfully petition your organization to read same at your next meeting. All secretaries of local unions will be mailed a copy of same.

"Send all contributions to Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., and notify the Chicago Federation of Labor."

"Fraternally yours,
"John Fitzpatrick, President.
"Edward N. Nockels, Secretary."

Alibi Witness Speaks for Accused Mellett Slayer, Louis Mazer

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 18.—"Louis Mazer is innocent of the murder of Don R. Mellett," declared Floyd E. Streitenberger, city detective of Canton, O., when informed today that Mazer is charged with the murder of the Canton, O., editor.

"Mazer was at my home from midnight until 12:50 or 12:55 a. m. on the night of the killing and I will do anything I can to clear him," Streitenberger said.

CHICAGO UNIONS SEND RELIEF TO BRITISH MINERS

Machinists 390 Donate \$200 at Meeting

Money continues to come in from Chicago local unions as fast as these organizations meet and either Paul McKenna, national executive board member of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, or one of the other speakers selected by the Chicago Federation of Labor to aid McKenna approach the union with a statement of the true state of affairs in England.

Chicago labor has signified in no uncertain terms that it is behind the British miners not only in words but also in real financial assistance. Every local union that has been approached has signified its willingness to contribute as liberally as its resources permitted to aid the miners retain their seven-hour day, national agreements and present wages.

Machinists Contribute.

One of the latest locals to contribute is Machinists' Union, Local 390. Lillian Herstein, member of the Teachers' Federation, made a brief but interesting talk before this union. After her talk the meeting unanimously adopted a motion to send \$200 to the British miners. As there are about 400 members in this local it practically amounts to 50 cents on each member.

See Need to Win Strike.

The members of this union showed by their action that they realize the importance of winning this strike and the necessity of defeating the British mine owners in their attempt to lengthen the working hours and reduce wages.

Union Meetings.

The following meetings are to be covered by Paul McKenna or local speakers that are aiding the British miners' delegate raise relief funds:

Tonight, Thursday, Aug. 22.

Stage Employers, No. 110, 159 N. State St., 10:30 A. M.
Carpenters, No. 434, 11037 South Michigan Ave. 8 P. M.
Carpenters, No. 62, 6416 S. Halsted St., 8 P. M.
Carpenters, No. 13, 113 S. Ashland Ave., 8 P. M.
Carpenters, No. 504, Ogden and Kedzie, 8 P. M.
Carpenters, No. 1693, 16 E. Ontario 8 P. M.
Sprinkler Fitters, No. 231, Bricklayers' Hall, 8 P. M.

Friday, August 20.

Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St., 8 P. M.
Machinists, No. 199, 113 S. Ashland Ave., 8 P. M.
Book Binders, No. 8, 73 W. Van Buren St., 8 P. M.
Theatrical Stage Employers, No. 2, 412 Capital Bldg., 10:30 A. M.
South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, 9139 Commercial Ave., at 8 P. M.
Mass Meeting of all Jewish Trade Unions.

Saturday, August 21.

Bakers, No. 2, 218 W. Oak St., at 4 P. M.
Hod Carriers, No. 1, 814 W. Harrison St., 2 P. M.
Hod Carriers, No. 2, 850 S. Halsted St., 5 P. M.
Machinists, No. 134, 113 S. Ashland Ave., 8 P. M.

Joynson-Hicks Fears More Strikes; Praises the General Council

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The late general strike, which was the first of its kind in Britain, will not be the last. So thinks Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the home secretary.

"I hope you and my constituents and not only the conservatives but all lovers of the constitution," he writes in a letter to the chairman of the Twickenham Conservative Association, "will not think this strike is the first and last of its kind."

"Preparations even now are being considered for future strikes. In the house of commons a member of the official labor party and one of the leaders of the Trade Union Congress said last month in my presence:

"It is only the first, there will be another and another and another general strike until we achieve our object."

Joynson-Hicks, who is one of the most rabid "red-baiters" and anti-union officials, approves the betrayal of the general strike by the treacherous general council leaders and applauds what he calls the common sense of the British trade union leaders at their refusal to allow the strike to develop on revolutionary lines.

Mother and 3 Die in Fire.

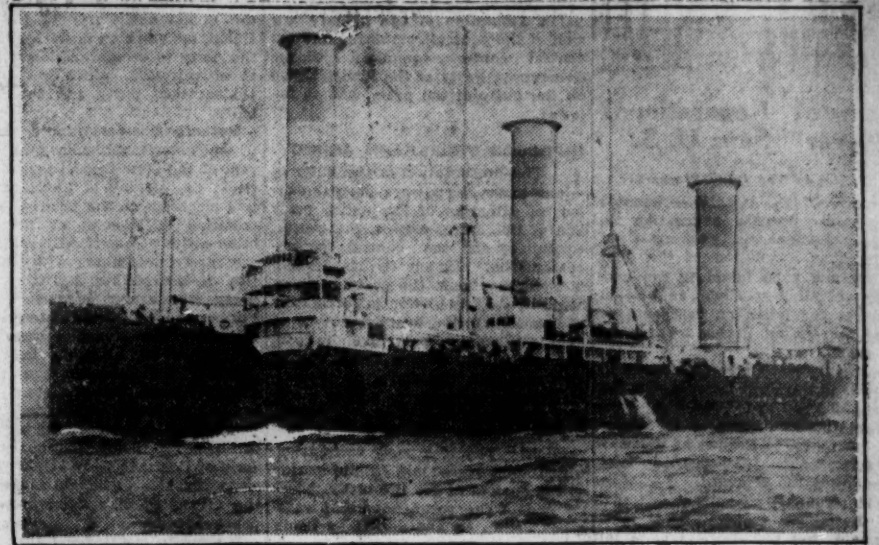
FRANKLIN, Pa., Aug. 18.—Trapped in their house when an oil stove exploded, a mother and her three children were burned to death at Coopers-town, near here today, according to word received here.

Fire Takes Grain Toll.

HAVANA, Ill., Aug. 18.—Fire of undetermined origin destroyed 45,000 bushels of grain, mostly wheat, and the McQuinn grain elevator here today. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

SEND IN A SUB

Latest Flettner Ship Navigates with Three Rotors



The Rotor ship grows up. The newest Flettner vessel, the "Barbara," seen here during recent trials in European waters, is the largest yet designed to use the whirling tower principle of propulsion. Its three towers give it first rate navigating speed.

AL'S CANDIDACY MAY BE HIT BY MEXICAN FRACAS

Coolidge Plans Fake Scheme for Farmers

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—An angle of the controversy between the catholic church and the Mexican government that has hitherto escaped notice is its possible effect on the presidential aspirations of Al Smith, governor of New York.

Fear of Rome.

The Smith's Roman affiliations would, under the most favorable circumstances, render his prospects of election slim, fear that a catholic in the White House would presage a Mexican policy in Washington formulated by the church acting in concert with the oil and mining concessionaires would surely lose him the support of liberal elements who mistake the New York governor's Jesuitry for progressiveness.

In all probability the religious issue will play an important part at the next democratic convention. Unless the Smith and McAdoo forces prove obdurate the most likely compromise candidate is Governor Ritchie of Maryland, who is wet and reasonably acceptable to the catholics.

Fostered by Lowden.

President Coolidge is paying close attention to the situation in the corn belt states. Some politicians say that the revolt in the west is fostered by supporters of ex-Governor Lowden of Illinois, who is receptive to presidential appeals. Coolidge is having consultations with so-called experts on farming problems and the plan that will be most likely adopted to stem the tide of opposition to the administration policies is a bribe in the form of a loan to the needy farmers.

On the other hand, the more progressive farmers are of the opinion that whatever concessions will be granted them will be due to their own efforts. Hence the growing sentiment for a farmer-labor party organization in several western states.

Ederle Makes \$20,000 Challenge to Critics

DOVER, Eng., Aug. 18.—The swimming colony here, does not think that Gertrude Ederle's twenty thousand dollar challenge to any and all channel aspirants will be accepted.

Miss Ederle's challenge was issued in reply to criticisms appearing in several British newspapers commenting on the methods by which they alleged she was enabled to swim the channel.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY TO THE DAILY WORKER.

NEW YORK SUBWAY STRIKERS THANK DAILY WORKER FOR ITS CO-OPERATION IN THEIR FIGHT

James F. Walsh, secretary for the General Strike Committee of the I. R. T. strikers, in the following letter thanks The DAILY WORKER, the Workers' (Communist) Party and the Workers' School of New York for the splendid co-operation given them in their struggle against the New York traction interests:

"August 14, 1926.

"To The DAILY WORKER:
"I wish to extend to you and that which you stand for the sincere thanks of the general strike committee of the I. R. T. strikers.

"Also thru your paper I would like to thank the Workers' School and all the unions and individuals who came so gallantly to our help and rescue, morally, physically and financially.

"It was a wonderful spirit shown in a wonderful way to a body of men who were green in the fight of the oppressed against the oppressors.

"I may truthfully say that the lesson of solidarity which we learned

R. R. AMALGAMATION COMMITTEE CALLS FOR COMBINED CAMPAIGN FOR RAISES AND ORGANIZATION

The International Railroad Amalgamation Committee, the organized progressives among the railway unionists, has issued a call to all railroad workers to join the movement for wage increases and organization of the unorganized. The committee's headquarters is at Room 8, 702 East 63th St., Chicago, Otto Wangerin, secretary.

The call reveals that wages have been reduced. The average yearly pay in 1910 being \$1,820, while in 1925 the average was \$1,570. During 1925, 523,000 railroad workers received less than \$1,200; 400,000 about \$1,000, and 202,920 section laborers only \$877. Yet the cost of living in only the last two years has gone up 6 1/2 per cent.

Companies Wallow in Profits.

The railway companies can easily afford to increase wages. Profits for 1925 were record-breaking, totaling \$1,136,984,234, a gain of more than \$150,000,000 over 1924. This great gain is due to the killing speed up and efficiency systems introduced.

Since the ability of the unions to make an effective fight for wage increases cannot depend on any other force than the power of organized numbers, the committee insists that utmost efforts be made by the unions to organize the more than 1,000,000 railway workers now unorganized.

This great number of workers have partly been taken in by fake company unions, and the whole situation is highly dangerous to real labor unionism on the railroads. The amalgamation committee demands that the unions begin a general organization drive as a corollary to the drive for wage increases.

Danger in Watson-Parker Law.

The committee points out that the Watson-Parker law has its dangers for the railway unions. Afterbury, the most violent open shopper among railway executives is the law's most enthusiastic supporter. The law is made with a vague provision for "organizing" the workers, but no specified mention is made as to what sort of unions are to be recognized, and the arbitration boards, which will surely favor the companies, may legally recognize the company unions unless powerful trade unions bar the way.

This loophole open to the companies, they are sure, if the rail unions do not at once organize the unorganized, to gather them into company unions and claim recognition for these fake affairs.

Compulsory Arbitration.

The Watson-Parker law also aims to establish by law a system of compulsory arbitration in wage disputes, giving the civil courts the right to pass final decisions on arbitration awards. This situation is similar to the infamous industrial court law of Kansas, and the amalgamation committee demands that all negotiations be by direct conference between elected union representatives and those of the company.

The committee points out that while the resolution of the recent railway employees' department for a general organization campaign is a step in the right direction, the old method of individual and isolated campaigns by this

DOHENY, SINCLAIR AND FALL CHALLENGE COURTS TO MAKE THEM COUGH UP

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Challenging the constitutionality of the Walsh act, counsel for Edward L. Doheny, Albert B. Fall and Harry F. Sinclair today asked the district court of appeals to deny the government's motion to dismiss an appeal brot by the defendants last March.

craft or that is futile and must be changed into a drive directed by a national organizing committee representing all the unions and supported by system and local organization committees representing all trades on the different roads and in all railroad centers. A 100 per cent union from the engineers to the clerks and section gangs is the goal.

"Never Again."

The lesson of failure by division is pointed out in the shopmen's strike of 1922 and the strikes on the Western Maryland and Atlantic Coast lines. "Never again," says the committee, "must we permit the disgraceful situation of one group of trades working while the rest are striking. That way lies certain defeat."

The amalgamation committee asks all railroad workers to consider well the necessity of united action and to take up in their organizations the following resolution:

Proposed Resolution.

"Resolved, that we declare for a general wage increase for all trades and for the organization of the unorganized, and call upon our general officers to take immediate steps to arrange a conference of the heads of all standard railway unions to lay plans for joint national wage and organization movements."

New Haven Unions Form Conference to Aid British Miners

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 18.—A British Miners' Relief Conference will be held Wednesday, August 25, at 8 o'clock sharp at the Trade Council Hall, 245 Meadow St.

The Painters' Union Local 4 and Machinists' Lodge No. 420 are taking the initiative in calling the conference. The provisional committee intends to invite the British miners' delegation to visit New Haven and to address the unions of this city. It is also the intention of the committee to organize effective assistance to miners. Each organization is asked to send two delegates to the conference.

Brookhart Threatened with Death If He Dares to Speak at Marion Fair

MARION, Ia., Aug. 18.—Col. Smith W. Brookhart, republican nominee for the United States senate, is under heavy guard of detectives and deputy sheriffs today as the result of threats made on his life.

Two black hand letters were received by residents of Marion. Brookhart is to speak at the fair here this afternoon. The letters threatened death if he speaks.

SEND IN YOUR SUB TO THE DAILY WORKER!

TREASURY TURNS COLD EYE UPON BORAH'S SCHEME

"Cancel Reparations? Never!" Says U. S.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18. — Senator William E. Borah's suggestion to Georges Clemenceau, ex-premier of France, that a solution of the debt problem might be found in the cancellation of all reparations as well as the debts has fallen on deaf ears so far as the United States treasury is concerned.

Borah's suggestion was contained in his reply to the open letter which the latter addressed to President Coolidge in which he appealed for American generosity to France in the way of forgiving the \$4,000,000,000 that France owes the treasury.

Take It Seriously.

Dispatches from abroad have indicated that Borah's proposal is being taken seriously and that Premier Poincaré might have something to suggest officially along this line before Congress meets in December. If he does the proposal will have a cool reception at the treasury.

This was made clear today when a high treasury official furnished the following opinion:

"Germany alone would benefit by any such proposal."

"The United States gets virtually no reparations from Germany now, so the effect of that cancellation would be negligible so far as we are concerned."

Twelve Billion Dollar Reason.

"But it is patent that we would lose all our debts, including those already funded, amounting to a good many billions of dollars."

"We would merely lose all the money the treasury loaned abroad during the war, in return for France, England, Italy and Belgium sacrificing all their claims against Germany for the destruction wrought by the war. Who would gain besides Germany? No one. Obviously neither France nor England could gain anything much by sacrificing their claims. And we certainly could gain nothing by abandoning some \$12,000,000,000. Germany alone would benefit by any such arrangement."

U. S. Trade Good—Why Worry?

To the argument advanced by those in favor of the plan that it would be an aid to world trade and a powerful tonic to sick currencies and depressed economic conditions abroad, the treasury replied that America's foreign trade is now in a flourishing and prosperous condition.

Speeding-Up Crowds Out R. R. Conductors

Longer and faster trains are crowding railroad conductors out of their runs, says chief conductor Wm. Kirkpatrick of Div. 1, Order of Railway Conductors. "Quite a few of our men who would otherwise be stranded are taking jobs as yard conductors in charge of trains that are being made up in the switch yards," Kirkpatrick explains. "Some go back to breaking and in general there are relatively fewer promotions by the railroads to the conductor's rank. The speeding-up in transportation affects the train service as well as the engine service staffs."

Officials of the engineer and firemen brotherhoods are on record as saying that thousands of their members are unable to find regular runs on account of the changes in length and speed of trains.

LOST

Two T. U. E. L. account books at I. L. D. picnic, Pleasant Bay Park, Sunday, August 8. Finder please return to T. U. E. L., 108 East 14th St., New York City.

For the Unity of the All-Union Communist Party

The resolution of the plenary session of the central committee and the central control commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the unity of the party was as follows:

INPRECOR TELEGRAPH AGENCY

The preservation of the unity of our party has always been the object of attention of the entire party and of its central organs, the central committee and the central control commission. Under the leadership of Comrade Lenin the party has successfully defeated every manifestation of factional strife, every endeavor to fight against the party on the part of factions and groups "with special platforms and the endeavor to establish a special group discipline" (from the resolution of the 10th party convention). The 10th party convention, which took place just in the period of the change in the life of the country and of the party, adopted a resolution drawn up and moved by Lenin on the unity of the party. In this resolution:

"The convention calls the attention of all party members to the fact that at the present moment the unity and firmness of its ranks, the assurance of complete confidence amongst the members of the party and the assurance of a really close, comradely collaboration, which really embodies the will of the vanguard of the proletariat, is especially necessary, as a number of factors are reinforcing the vacillations within the petty-bourgeois population of the country."

AND the party convention further pointed out that "it is necessary for all class-conscious workers to recognize the injuriousness and inadmissibility of any kind of factional strife, which in practice inevitably leads to the weakening of close collaboration and removing of the attempts of the enemies of the party hanging on to the governing party to deepen the crevice and to exploit it for the aims of the counter-revolution."

THE motion submitted by Lenin and adopted by the 10th party convention on the unity of the party was the guide for the party and for all its organs in the conservation of the stability of its ranks. Guided by this desire of the 10th party convention, the party settled all the manifestations of factional activity until the 14th party convention. At the time of the 14th party convention the party again faced the factional activity of the so-called "New Opposition."

The 14th party convention rejected the political and organizational views of the opposition, which distorted the standpoint of Leninism. Nevertheless the party convention and the newly-elected central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union considered it practicable and necessary to take adherents of the opposition into all the leading institutions of the party, even into the central committee and the latter's politbureau. The party hoped that the opposition would recognize and rectify its errors in the course of unprejudiced work. The opposition was thus given the fullest opportunity to defend its viewpoint in the cases in which differences of opinion arose upon one point or another in the normal party manner. Although the opposition persisted in its errors condemned by the 14th party convention and bore elements of open factional irreconcilability into the work of the Politbureau of the central committee, this defense of its opinions by the opposition within the party gave rise neither in the central committee nor in the central control commission to serious fears for the unity of the party.

2. But unfortunately the opposition did not confine its fight to the limits defined by the legal defense of its viewpoint within the party statutes and of late began direct breaches of the decisions of the 10th and 14th party conventions regarding the con-

servation of unity in the ranks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, undertaking in its fight against the party to create an illegal factional organization, which was directed against the party and the latter's unity.

Recently the party faced a number of such factional measures on the part of the New Opposition, manifested in the staging of illegal conspirative meetings, in the printing and distribution in Moscow as well as in other cities of one-sidedly selected secret party documents with the intention of discrediting the policy of the party (the secret documents of the Politbureau were distributed amongst the party members and were received by the organizations in Briansk, Saratov, Vladivostok, Plitvorsk, Omsk, Homel, Odessa, etc.), in the sending of special emissaries to other party organizations for the purpose of establishing illegal factional groups (trip of Comrade G. Byelenki to Odessa to organize an illegal faction with the arranging of special codes, rendezvous, etc.).

It must be pointed out that all the threads of this factional procedure of the opposition lead to the apparatus of the executive committee of the Communist International, at the head of which Comrade Zinoviev, member of the Politbureau, stands.

Attention must be especially drawn to an illegal factional meeting in a forest near Moscow, which was arranged by the E. C. C. I. functionary, Comrade G. Byelenki, and which represents a step without precedent in the history of our party. This meeting arranged in accordance with all the rules of conspiracy (patrols, strict factional selection of those invited, etc.) was not only conducted by a collaborator of the E. C. C. I., who was chairman, but, what also is without precedent in the history of our party, a candidate for the central committee of the C. P. S. U., Comrade Lashevitch, made a speech and called upon those present to organize for the fight against the party, against the central committee elected by it.

All these disorganizing steps of the opposition prove that the opposition had decided to go over from the legal defense of its views to the creation of an illegal organization in the entire Soviet Union which opposes the Party and in this manner prepares for a split in the latter's ranks.

3. This activity of the New Opposition caused a reactivation of the groupings condemned by the party and drove these miserable remnants of anti-party and deliberately splitting groups to recommence their work against the party and its unity, on the basis of the New Opposition. Thus it was established that Comrade Mikailoff, director of a Moscow factory, who had formerly belonged to the so-called Minskoff "workers' group" which had been condemned by the party as a counter-revolutionary group as long as three years ago, had duplicated secret party documents with the aid of non-party typists for distribution in wide circles and had also organized illegal meetings.

It has been established that Comrade Shugayeff, who formerly was a member of the "workers' opposition," which was condemned by the 14th party convention at the instance of Comrade Lenin, went so far as to carry on anti-Soviet agitation amongst the specialists, advocating in conversations with them a direct struggle against the Soviet power thru exploitation of the expected disintegration of our party as a result of the activity of the New Opposition. Finally Comrade Jatzek, who was once expelled for connection with a Men-

shevist organization called "Labor's Truth," participated in the distribution amongst party members of secret documents of the New Opposition.

4. The growing factional activity of the New Opposition led it to play with the idea of two parties and intensified the anti-Leninist deviations of the opposition to the utmost; disbelief in the forces of the proletariat and pessimism towards the work of socialist development in general and towards the development of socialist industry in particular; a tendency towards the destruction of the alliance of the proletariat with the peasantry (middle peasants), i. e., rejection of the principles, which according to Lenin is the "supreme principle of the proletarian dictatorship"; a tendency towards the support and backing of ultra-right deviations bordering on Menshevism in our party (for instance, the group of Comrade Sergel Medvedyeff, the former leader of the so-called "workers' opposition," which went so far as to want to turn our socialist state industry over to foreign capital, went so far as to speak of the liquidation of the Comintern and of the R. I. L. U., etc., that is, the liquidation of all the revolutionary goals of our party); a tendency towards a bloc on an international scale with the ultra-lefts such as Korsch, as well as with the ultra-rights such as Souvarine, who, after expulsion from the Communist International, are carrying on a furious attack upon the dictatorship of the proletariat in the Soviet Union under the pretext of an alleged kulak degeneration of our party. The new opposition brings no new concrete proposals, operates with left phraseology, which masks a right opportunist content, and is going over to more and more inadmissible methods, which lead to a split.

Communist Party.

5. The factional activity of the opposition was not confined to our party, but endeavored to draw the apparatus of the E. C. C. I. into the struggle and thru it to propagate the views of the opposition, which had been condemned by our party, in other sister parties, and thus to prepare the ground for stirring up of foreign Communist Parties against the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. We must remark that the first endeavor of the new opposition to turn from the right defense of its views to the path of conspirative factional struggle was manifested in acts of collaborators of the E. C. C. I., who were directly connected with Comrade Zinoviev and who attempted to create factional groups in various parties of the Comintern (the case of Comrades Guralski and Vuyovitch). However, this case was condemned by the delegation of the C. P. S. U. in the E. C. C. I. and by the Politbureau of the central committee, the utilization of the E. C. C. I. apparatus for factional ends is being continued (above-mentioned trip of Comrade G. Byelenki, collaborator of the E. C. C. I., to Odessa to organize a faction as well as the arrangement of illegal factional meeting in a Moscow district).

6. The new opposition did not want to make use of the undeniable right of every party member to defend his own point of view, insofar as they do not run counter to the decisions of the party, but preferred to arrange meetings which were kept secret from the party and its members and to form an illegal faction, instead of an open and frank expression of its own views within the party organization on the basis of the party statutes.

The 14th party convention, which had afforded the adherents of the opposition, thru their election to the central committee and the central control

commission, the fullest opportunity of defending their views within the central committee, had at the same time issued the following instructions: "A determined fight is to be carried on against any endeavor to undermine the unity of the party, no matter from which side it may come, and no matter who may be at the head of it."

This decision is only a reaffirmation of the decision of the 10th party convention, which was adopted at the instance of Comrade Lenin in a moment of especially bitter factional strife. The 10th party convention instructed "the central committee to carry out the total extermination of all sorts of factional activity," and prescribed that "all groups formed on this platform or on any other platform be immediately dissolved without exception" and instructed "all organizations to see to it most painstakingly that no sort of factional activity whatever be permitted. The non-fulfillment of this decision of the party convention must lead to the unconditional and immediate expulsion from the party."

7. The party holds all party members responsible for the factional struggle who participate in it, but must consider the leader of the opposition at the 14th party convention, Comrade Zinoviev, member of the Politbureau of the central committee of the C. P. S. U., whose colleagues take most active part in the factional work and utilize the apparatus of the E. C. C. I., which is directed by Comrade Zinoviev, politically responsible for this fight tending to split the party. This all the more as Comrade Zinoviev did not make the slightest attempt to condemn these colleagues of his or to draw a line between them and himself.

8. In view of the foregoing the plenary session of the central committee and the central control commission decides that:

(a) Since such a situation, in which the actual leadership of the factional struggle of the opposition is in the hands of a member of the Politbureau of the central committee, cannot be suffered, Comrade Zinoviev is excluded from the Politbureau, and all members of the opposition are warned that, independent of their position in the party, if they should continue their work for the formation of a faction opposed to the party, the central committee and the central control commission will be compelled to take corresponding organizational measures against them as well.

(b) The candidate for the central committee, Comrade Lashevitch, by taking active part in the establishment of a factional organization, has violated the confidence of the party and disappointed, for which he deserves to be expelled from the ranks of the C. P. S. U.; however, in view of Comrade Lashevitch's former party work he is given a severe reprimand and warned that any attempt on his part to continue his factional work will mean that he has left the ranks of the C. P. S. U. In accordance with the special resolution moved by Lenin and adopted by the 10th party convention of the C. P. S. U., Comrade Lashevitch is excluded from the central committee of the C. P. S. U. and recalled from the post of vice-president of the Revolutionary War Council, and forbidden to occupy a responsible party post within the next two years.

(c) The decision of the presidium of the central control commission of June 12, 1926, concerning Comrades G. A. Byelenki, I. S. Tchernysheff, B. G. Shapiro, N. M. Wlassow, M. W. Vassilieva and K. A. Volgina is confirmed.

9. The workers' opposition aimed at the unity of the party has up to now found support in not a single organization of our party, but the further development of factional activity of the opposition may bring the party

in danger of a split. The Leninist Party will in the future, as in the past, not permit a split in its ranks and will offer determined resistance to every attempted factional strife.

All the organizations of the party must strictly follow the instructions of the resolution of the 10th party convention moved by Comrade Lenin in their practical work for the consolidation of the ranks of the party, without permitting a factional. The resolution states:

"In commissioning the central committee to exterminate thoroughly all sorts of factional activity, the party convention at the same time states that in the questions occupying the special attention of the party members, namely, the purging of the party of non-proletarian and unreliable elements, the fight against bureaucracy, the development of democracy and the initiative of the workers, etc., all material proposals must be investigated with the greatest attention and must be tried in practice. All the members of the party must know that the party does not put thru all the necessary measures in these matters because it meets with a number of various hindrances, and that the party in determinedly repudiating prejudiced and factional criticism at the same time will untiringly continue with all the means at its disposal—even with new methods—to fight against bureaucracy, for the extension of democracy and initiative, and for the exposure, unmasking and expulsion of the foreign elements which have attached themselves to the party."

The party demands thru the central committee and the central control commissions of the party organizations the decisive remedying of deficiencies in the work of the organizations in order to increase the activity of the party members in all organizations by a thorough discussion of all the main problems of the party's work and to train them in the spirit of Lenin's principles by combatting the petty-bourgeois tendencies, which often penetrate under the flag of left phrases.

10. The plenary session of the central committee and the central control commission calls upon all the members of the party for unity, staunchness and Bolshevik discipline, as "the chief prerequisite for all the successes of the Bolshevik party has been steel unity and iron discipline, the unity of opinions upon the platform of Leninism." (Resolution of the plenary session of the central committee and central control commission of January 17, 1926.)

During the present period of the practical development of socialism under the conditions of the N. E. P. and the resulting menace of the bourgeois elements within the country as well as the continued encircling from without of the invincible unity of the party is more necessary than ever. The party has achieved considerable success in the field of economic development and the raising of the material well-being of the masses of workers and peasants. But the party soberly recognizes that these successes are only the first and perhaps easiest steps on the road to socialism. Colossal and difficult work for the further practical development of socialism and for the raising of the material standard of living of the workers and poorer peasants to a higher level still stands before us. To accomplish this even greater discipline and inflexibility of our proletarian ranks are necessary. To this end it is necessary to preserve and further consolidate the unity of the proletarian vanguard, the unity of our party.

Without firm party discipline, without the submission of the minority to the majority, the party would prove incapable of solving the historic problems set by the November (1917) revolution, of conserving and consolidating the power of the dictatorship of the proletariat and thus assuring the victory of socialism. The central committee and the central control commission express their steadfast conviction that our party will find enough strength to repel all endeavors to destroy the unity of the party and all attempts to split and dismember the party.

Against factions and against factional struggle, which hinder the party in directing the great work of building up socialism!

For the unity and resoluteness of the Leninist party!

SECRECY VEILS WAGE HEARINGS OF RAIL BOARD

Board Chairman Won't Talk of Its Work

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 18.—The hearings of the demands of railroad union representatives, jointly with the representatives of fifty railway companies, who are contesting the demand for a \$1 wage raise before the Coolidge appointed federal board of mediation sitting at the Waldorf Hotel, were suspended temporarily, on the grounds that the board wished to consider other matters. Colonel Samuel E. Winslow, of the open shop skate manufacturing concern in Massachusetts is chairman of the board.

The unions presented their case on Monday. John G. Walber, vice-president of the New York Central and chairman of the conference committee of fifty eastern railway lines, made his second appearance prior to the adjournment. Winslow refused to comment on the work of the mediation board.

"We are carrying on," he said. "That's all I can tell you. We cannot make any announcement to the press about our work."

Underworld Kings Grilled in Murder of Canton Editor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 18. — "Sensational disclosures that will rock the state of Ohio," were promised by U. S. Attorney A. E. Berstern when he questioned Louis Mazzer, Canton underworld lord, about the killing of Don R. Mellett, publisher of the Canton News, Mazzer is accused of the crime.

"When we get thru with Louis Mazzer we will have the goods on every member of the cowardly clique that planned the assassination," Berstern declared.

It is expected that Carl Studer, another Canton "Jungle" King, who is in the county jail on a liquor conspiracy charge, will be cross-examined.

Detective Gives Damaging Evidence in Hall-Mills Trial

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Aug. 18. — Testimony that a coat and scarf which were sent to Philadelphia to be dyed by Mrs. Frances S. Hall, widow of the slain clergyman, might have contained blood stains which could not be noticed because of the nature of the fabric, was given at the Hall-Mills murder investigation hearing by Charles Collins, detective, who worked on the original probe.

8

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Party Needle Trades Fraction Meets Sat.

A needle trade party fraction meeting will be held on Saturday, August 21, at 3209 W. Roosevelt road at 3 p. m.

The fourth national convention of the needle trades, to be held in New York September 10, 1926, will be the main point on the agenda.

Section 4 Industrial Organizers Meet Friday

A meeting of all industrial organizers of Section No. 4 will be held on Friday, August 20, at 1239 S. Sawyer street at 8 p. m. It is important that every nucleus be represented.

Plan Huge Labor Day in Milwaukee

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MILWAUKEE, Aug. 18.—The 40th annual Labor day celebration by Milwaukee unions Sept. 6 will be the largest in local history, officials predict. The affair is held in a public park with refreshments and meals served by the labor committee at cost. Many unions have entered baseball and other teams to compete for the prizes. Children are especially catered for. Open air movies, concerts and dancing are program features.

Horse Kills Farmer.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 18.—Oscar A. Hale, 77, was fatally injured when he was kicked in the chest by a horse which he was harnessing on his farm of his nephew here. He died before medical aid could reach him.

ON TO A HALF MILLION!

Distribute a half million copies of the pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party—What It Stands For, Why Every Worker Should Join" by the end of this year.

SEVEN YEARS OF LIFE AND STRUGGLE!

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Seventh Annual Picnic

Will be given under the auspices of the I. W. W. members in Greater New York, for the benefit of IL PROLETARIO AND SOLIDARIDAD, Italian and Spanish organs of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Harmony Park

GRASMERE, STATEN ISLAND, New York, N. Y.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th (Labor Day Eve)

This will be one of the best affairs of the kind ever held by any group of radicals or I. W. W. unions in the states of New York and New Jersey.

Admission Tickets, 50.

Buy your tickets in advance, from the Picnic Committee, 158 Carroll street Brooklyn, N. Y., J. Mangano, secretary.

MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE AND SYMPHONY CONCERT

Proceeds go to buy MILK AND BREAD for the children of the Passaic textile strikers.

Wagner-Tchaikowsky Program

David Mendoza, of Capitol Theatre, Conductor.

Famous Scheherazade by Rimsky-Korsakoff
Directed by Alexis Kosloff of the Metropolitan Opera.

CHORUS OF 250 VOICES led by Jacob Schaefer.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 28, 8 P. M.

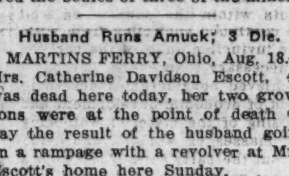
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Surf Ave. and W. 6th St.

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Reserved Seats \$2.00

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A formal request for the criminal prosecution of the Anti-Saloon League of America on charges of alleged violation of the corrupt practices act was before the department of justice today as the latest attack on the national dry organization.

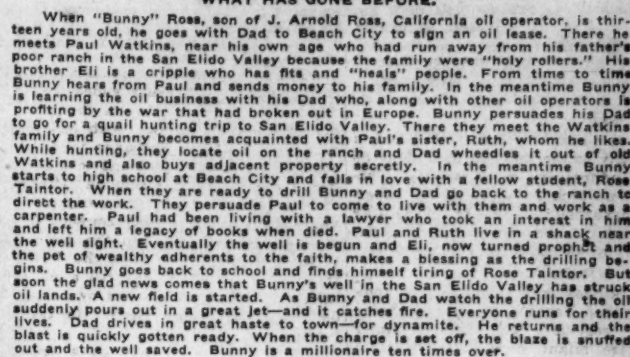


The long fight that Frank McErlane, reputed beer runner, gangster and gunman, put up to escape extradition to Indiana ended today when Judge John P. McGorty ordered him returned. The extradition warrant was signed by Governor Small some months ago. McErlane must stand trial at Crown Point, Ind., for the murder of Thaddeus Rancher, young Crown Point attorney, who was killed by three bandits who held up a roadhouse on May 4, 1934.

For Industrial Unionism.

"6. To accomplish these purposes the G. W. U. A. will use its organized power, press, assemblage, strikes, boycotts, meetings, demonstrations, lawful means, etc.

"7. The united unions tend to become mass organization as they attract to their ranks the majority of the workers. They will establish



But there was one point upon which Bunny had interfered with energy; he didn't see why everything about the oil industry had to be so ugly, and certainly something ought to be done about these shacks. He asked Ruth about it, and they drove to a nursery in San Elido, and without saying anything to Dad, incurred a bill for a hundred young acacia trees, each in a tin can, and two hundred climbing roses, each with its roots tied up in a gunny sack. So now at every shack there was a young tree with a stake beside it, and all along the road there were frames made of gas pipe with a rose vine getting ready to climb. It was Ruth's duty once a month to pull one of the laborers off his job and make him soak the trees and the vines, and next day cultivate them and dig away the grass and weeds. For this service Ruth was compelled to receive a salary of ten dollars a month, and bore the imposing title of "Superintendent of Horticultural Operations." Bunny would inspect the growing plants, and sit in his reading room, and persuade himself that he had made a start as a social reformer, resolving the disharmonies between capital and labor, about which he was being taught in the "social ethics" class in school.

workers on the road of strife and victory. The Forward's men are only capable of demoralizing and deteriorating unions and breaking strikes; that is, wherever they are successful. Their conception and tactics of unions is demoralization and destruction. And while we are talking about the future of workers, it may serve as a demonstrative example. It would be worth while to draw a short comparison as to how the Forward with its co-workers have led and successfully lost the strike of 1920, and then terrorized and demoralized

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The Struggle in China

There are a number of indications that the mercenary armies of Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu, backed by Japan and Britain, respectively, have fallen upon evil days, that their offensive against the peoples' armies, long heralded by the capitalist press as marking the end of "sovietism" in China, has entered a period of decline which technical victories such as the occupation of Pekin do not prevent.

Some of these indications are:

1. The advance from the south of Cantonese troops necessitating the hurried departure of Wu Pei-fu to protect his rear.

2. The terrific losses sustained by Chang Tso-lin's army before Nankow Pass from which the peoples' army withdrew with slight losses to stronger positions after a 112-day siege. "A five-mile area before Nankow Pass is littered with Manchurian dead," cables Charles E. Dailey, China correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune*. "Thruout the siege the Kuominchun losses were comparatively slight because of their sheltered positions," says Dailey.

3. The *Chicago Daily News* correspondent, cabling from Tokyo, reports serious difficulties between Chang and the Japanese government due to differences over financial matters. He reports also that the forces of Wu Pei-fu are demoralized and that the appointment of the white guard cossack leader, Semenoff, as adviser to Wu Pei-fu is taken to mean that "the allied cause (Wu Pei-fu—Chang Tso-lin) is hopeless."

4. The capitalist press services now are carrying detailed stories of the blood-curdling atrocities committed by Chang Tso-lin's mercenaries in the occupied districts—stories that would never see the light of day if his army were victorious or gave promise of it.

5. The continued unification of the Chinese nationalist forces and the growth of the belief that only when military adventurers backed by foreign powers are crushed can China really begin to solve its internal problems.

This view finds increasingly strong expression in such articles as those entitled, "Letters from the Interior," appearing in *The Peking and Tientsin Times*, which are commented on by *The Peoples Tribune*, a Peking nationalist daily, and which have attracted wide attention thruout China.

The writer stresses the need for unity against imperialism. He says:

For the unity of a country in obvious internal discord there is nothing like an aggressive foreign policy. The Revolution in France was consolidated by a crusading policy abroad and the Bolshevik power in Russia by wars against the foreign-supported white armies. If the Republic of China is ever going to be achieved . . . it will be by a coalescence of the provinces facing outwards from the interior. The propaganda value of the attack on foreign treaty privileges will be of cardinal importance in making the coalition secure.

The writer then deals with the struggles of the Kuominchun and it is evident that the military military defeats suffered by the peoples' armies earlier in the summer have not shaken their prestige as the leader of the fight against foreign domination. We quote:

. . . the Kuominchun are the most successful champions of the first, or militant stage of the growth of liberal institutions in China. . . . Not only are they in many ways the most efficient and unified administration in China, but the most conscious of what they want to do and how they want to do it. If their supply of politicians and administrators were in proportion to their military strength, they might by now have seized the power in metropolitan China permanently. They would be governing, not in the best way that China could be governed, but in the best way it can be governed until the Chinese have struck a workable balance between their old and new civilization . . .

The *Peoples Tribune* adds the following comment on this article:

We regard it as a striking vindication of the position of the militant nationalists. It proves them to be an element destructive of that which is obsolete, reactionary, obscurantist, and hampering to the unification and liberation of the country and constructive of that we call the New China. It is a striking vindication of the view held by the nationalists that the New China cannot be built until the fight for liberation of the country from foreign domination is carried on to a successful conclusion.

The inner consolidation of China is continuing, not only "outward from the interior," but inward from Canton, which is the real revolutionary center of China.

The spread of the national liberation movement and the continual rise of the militant labor movement, together with the narrowing of the base of the mercenary armies which this forces, is the best of all indications that the imperialist forces are being slowly made to relinquish their hold on this nation rich in natural resources of every kind and with a population of 440,000,000 people.

Whose Military Training Camps Are They?

Close linking of the war department with finance-capital by the appointment of direct representatives of this dominant group to department positions gives a key to the connection between the chief beneficiaries of American imperialism and the militarist propaganda and activity carried on under the auspices of the war department.

F. T. Davison, recently appointed assistant secretary of war, is the son of H. P. Davison, before his death one of the firm of J. P. Morgan and company.

Dwight W. Morrow, appointed by Coolidge as head of the air-craft commission, is also one of the Morgan crowd.

The Morgan interests are among the most ardent advocates of military training, and the war department, with its reserve officers' training camps and its citizens' military training camps, is under their control with Hanford MacNider, banker and former head of the American Legion, acting as the bellyhoo artist.

Whom does military training benefit? Workers who will be called out to suppress strikes and put down rebellions of colonial workers robbed with scientific thoroughness by the agents of Morgan's banks, or the House of Morgan?

Danger Signals for the British Miners' Fight

NOTE: The following article by the editor of the Labor Monthly (British) tells of the significance of the "churchmen's proposals" for settling the strike of the miners. Since the article was written the proposals were put to vote of the membership by the Miners' Federation executive after a delegate conference had discussed and approved them. But the miners voted the proposals down by a vote of 367,660 to 333,036. Another delegate conference is now being held. The importance of this will be seen by the article below, which should settle all the capitalist press propaganda that the miners do not want to continue the strike. It proves, indeed, their heroic determination to fight to a finish in spite of all their suffering—which can be relieved by more funds from American labor.

By R. PALME DUTT (London)
A NEW situation has arisen in the miners' fight, which is serious for the future. This situation has arisen

Ramsay MacDonald, Socialist Politician



Ramsay: "Sorry old thing, but those little-people miners refuse to dig coal for His Majesty's owners despite my efforts."

from the acceptance by the miners' executive of proposals, nominally arising from a church committee, for a settlement on the lines of the Samuel report and an eventual reduction in wages. These proposals, as they stand, are unacceptable to the government, but they open the way to a compromise in complete contradiction to every decision and expression of the miners; and the mere fact of these proposals being accepted by the miners' executive has aroused new hopes in the bourgeoisie, and alarm and protests in the miners' ranks.

On July 14th, a church committee containing seven bishops and leading Free Church representatives, and representing the "Industrial Christian Fellowship" met the miners' officials. This meeting might appear as a simple philanthropic peace venture of the innocent men of God, but its real character was sufficiently plain from the surrounding circumstances, which showed it to be closely parallel to the Samuel intervention in the general strike. According to the *Manchester Guardian*, the committee was acting under the guidance of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was in close touch with the government.

The situation at this date is important to note. On July 12th, just two days before, the government and coal owners had made their supreme attempt to break the miners. The pits were reopened on the basis of an 8-hour day, and no immediate reduction in wages, the heavy reductions were shortly to follow. It was hoped that the miners, exhausted by privation and the distress of their families, would straggle back to work individually, and the federation would be smashed. The attempt completely failed, with the solitary exception of the special district of Warwickshire, where a few thousand returned. The miners stood solid by their federation, and the government's move made not a pennyworth of difference to the situation.

MEANWHILE the general council and parliamentary labor party were exerting heavy pressure on the Miners' Executive to break their resistance. Ever since June 23, when the miners' executive made the dangerous mistake of signing the pact with the general council to postpone the special conference and silence all criticism for the past, that pressure was increasing in force. Despite this pact, the general council did not hesitate to let be issued a report which consisted of a shameful and calumnious public attack on the miners for refusing to surrender, and an insistent demand that they should accept a reduction of wages. The demand for an embargo on coal and a levy of the whole movement in support of the miners was refused by the

general council. The miners' leaders including Cook, were now making statements which concentrated on hours rather than on wages, and which talked of the necessity of resuming work on the old conditions as a preliminary to negotiations. The general council deemed the moment ripe to invite the miners' executive to a conference, which took place on July 15. The calculation of the general council and the parliamentary labor party was expressed in the following terms by the Times of July 15:

"The general council, presumably, are anxious to urge upon the executive of the Miners' Federation the need of stating that at last they are prepared to accept the report of the royal commission with all that it implies . . .

"As long as the miners, to use the words of the general council, are prepared to face starvation for a slogan, labor members of parliament realize that little can be done, but there is a growing feeling that, properly handled, the miners would not now prove quite so adamant as they were at the beginning of the dispute."

In this can be seen expressed the cold-blooded calculation of the reformist labor leaders on the weapon of starvation to break the miners.

ON July 16th the church committee sent to the prime minister a basis of negotiations, to which they had secured the agreement of the miners' leaders. The terms of the bishops' memorandum cover the following points:

1. Resumption of work on old wages and hours: Government subsidy.

2. New national agreement within four months. Both reorganization and "the reference to wages in the report" to be worked out by the royal commission, and embodied in legislation.

3. In the event of disagreement at the end of the four months, a joint board with an independent chairman, to make an award binding on both parties.

These terms, it will be seen, represent (1) acceptance of an eventual reduction of wages (2) compulsory arbitration. Nevertheless they were officially agreed to by the miners' executive: and the church committee was able to add triumphantly in their letter to the prime minister the following declaration signed by the four officials of the miners, Smith, Richards, Richardson and Cook:

"The suggested terms of settlement have now been submitted to the full executive committee of the Miners' Federation, and we are instructed to inform you that if a settlement can be arrived at upon the terms set out, the committee are prepared to recommend their acceptance by the miners."

THIS was the first declaration of policy of the miners' executive since the beginning of the dispute. It was an abandonment of the old policy of no reductions as decided by the conference of April 9, and the change was made without consulting the

membership. At the same time Cook announced a new slogan: in place of the old "Not a cent off the pay, not a second on the day," the new slogan ran "To work we will go on the status quo."

The reaction of the miners to this new and unexpected move of their executive was immediate. From two of the most important coal fields, South Wales and Durham, came at once official protests. The executive committee of the South Wales Miners' Federation, as soon as the news came, passed the following resolution late on July 17th:

"After having before us an intimation that the national executive have empowered a deputation of church leaders to approach the government in order to put before it terms which are in opposition to the conference's decisions, this council instructs the secretary to communicate with the Miners' Federation of Great Britain committee, urging that the authority to present the proposed terms of settlement be withdrawn, pending the calling of a national conference to discuss the matter."

On July 21st the executive committee of the Durham Miners' Federation passed a public protest at the action of the national executive, which they declared to be "subversive of federation policy."

THE government of course, immediately rejected the church terms, which involved a subsidy. On these grounds Cook has defended the move as a tactical move, exposing the "fight to finish" policy of the government and the vanity of hopes of settlement on lines of the report, and therefore serving to confirm waverers and strengthen support in the working class movement. He declared in an interview to the *Daily Herald*:

"My friends in South Wales need not be alarmed. . . . Well-wishers and sympathizers who believed the government was amenable to reason now know definitely that the government does not want a peaceful settlement by negotiation. What they want is surrender by the miners' leaders to the terms they have put forward. They were never prepared to accept either the Samuel report or the Samuel memorandum. It would now be wise for those labor leaders who have been prating about the report to recognize the facts and declare where they stand, either to support the miners' policy against reduction of wages or longer hours, or support the government and the mine owners in their opposite policy."

THIS is a very dangerous line of argument. It did not need a surrender and new policy by the miners' executive to prove that the government has abandoned the whole sham of the Samuel report, an abandonment that the government itself has publicly declared. Nor will concessions win over to a fight those labor leaders who are behaving as the bitterest enemies of the miners, and who will only use con-

cessions to demand more. It is true that the government has refused the present terms, and is no more likely to accept them than the old Samuel memorandum. But this very fact means that the only net effect of the move is a concession by the miners on the two capital issues of a reduction in wages and of compulsory arbitration. Once the executive has declared its readiness to accept a settlement involving a reduction of wages, how can they continue the fight for no reductions? The bourgeoisie have at once seized hold of the concessions made in order to press them further; and debates have been fixed in both houses of parliament to call attention to

"the recent public expression of willingness on the part of the miners' leaders to recommend the men under certain conditions to accept both wage reductions and arbitration."

The general council and labor party leaders will certainly also take the opportunity to press the advantage.

The situation is thus a critical one, and a path of slippery negotiations and formulas, similar to the Samuel memorandum, has been begun. A national delegate conference, representative of the miners thruout the country, is urgently necessary to clear the position.

Stanley Baldwin, Capitalist Premier



Stanley: "Keep cool old dear. Only for those jolly old Russians the miners would be eating clinders by now. However, your nice labor leaders are helping His Majesty keep the imperial fires burning with coal from abroad."

The Fight on Filipino Freedom—The Vanished "Little Brown Brother Period"—"Divide and Conquer"—Philippine Rubber Possibilities—The Philippines as a Strategic Base for American Imperialism in the Pacific Area—Natural Resources Other Than

Rubber—Mobilizing "Public Sentiment"—Some Defects of the Independence Movement.

ARTICLE III
Rubber and Philippine Land Laws.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

THE advocates of the division of the Philippines have discovered suddenly that the United States has a sacred duty to perform, i. e. to liberate some 800,000 Moros who are Mohammedans from the oppressive grip of 10,000,000 Christian Filipinos.

The acceptance of this holy mission is coincident with the discovery that the islands inhabited by the Moros (named in the introduction of the Bacon bill) are the only suitable territory for rubber-growing in the Philippines. It is likewise coincident with the increase in the activity of the movement for Filipino independence.

The area included in the territory to be known as "Moro Province," under the provisions of the Bacon bill comprises 60 per cent of the public lands of the Philippines and the description of its resources given by Representative Bacon previously quoted show that it is one of the richest in the world.

"The Philippine Republic" says of this territory: . . . embraces approximately 40,000 square miles of 35.3 per cent of the total land area of the Philippine Islands. The Moro provinces contain 200 islands in an area extending approximately 700 miles east and west and 475 miles north and south.

IMPERIALISM, especially the American and British brand, is always saving some backward people from themselves or from some other menace. Its public reasons for grabbing territory are rarely other than pure. So we get the following choice extract from the speech of Representative Bacon in defense of his bill and in defense of the Moros:

Action along the lines of this bill . . . would clear the American people of the one black page in their Philippine administration. It would redeem our sacred pledge of protection to these Moros . . . when

the Moros accepted American sovereignty in 1899 . . . The Moro problem is an American responsibility . . . their loyalty is to us and not to the Filipinos. . . .

It is true that Moros and Filipinos do not get along together very well. They never have. But the reason for it is to be found in the fact that Christianity in the Philippines has been used to create dissension between these two sections of the population and that the Mohammedan Moros are fishermen and seamen, more warlike than the peasant Filipinos. The Moros were never conquered by Spain and have resisted all attempts made to get them to desert their traditional religion.

THE heart of Representative Bacon bleeds for the Moros. He says:

"The political state of the Moros is nothing short of pitiful and its solution should commend itself to the natural instincts of fair play held by every American. Their so-called representation in the Philippine legislature is a farce and a mockery. They are deliberately denied any share or participation in the government."

IF the situation is as bad as Bacon states, the oppressed Moros could be given an autonomous government within the Philippines and such causes of friction as those mentioned above eliminated. But while the sufferings of the Moros arose from Bacon's indignation, there are, so far as he is concerned, great obstacles in the road to Moro freedom. It is a sad state of affairs but the well-springs of hope and charity in the breasts of imperialism's spokesmen flow abundantly and there is hope even for the Moros

alho, as he says, they are not yet remotely prepared to intelligently participate in a self-governing democracy.

THE Baconian solution is: To protect these defenseless and unarmed, the proud and self-respecting Moros, the administration of these provinces should be taken away from their age-long enemies,

the Filipinos. The administration of their affairs should be restored TO A SANE, HUMANE AND FORWARD-LOOKING AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION. (Emphasis mine)

So much as the misery of the Mohammedan Moros may arouse pity and alho their "proud and self-respecting" attitude may challenge the "natural instincts of fair play held by every American," it is not quite enuf to influence business judgment sufficiently to grant independence to the Moros.

INSTEAD of independence the Moros are to be handed a dictatorship which will know how to deal with an unconquered people, "proud and self-respecting," but who live in islands rich in iron and coal and suitable for rubber-growing on a large scale.

There is an additional reason for the solicitude for the Moros which expresses itself in the proposal to place them directly under a government which will substitute the little representation they have now in the Philippine legislature by none at all. It is that the Philippine legislature limits the amount of public land that may be held by any private corporation to 2,500 acres. The rubber barons believed with good reason that the establishment of "Moro Province" will make it easy to secure for their purposes as much land as they desire. The threat of division of the Philippines is being used as a club to force revision of the land laws.

ON August 3, Harvey Firestone, Jr., had a conference with President Coolidge at Paul Smith's, the summer resort where Coolidge is taking a vacation, at the request of the president's spokesman flow abundantly and there is hope even for the Moros

Times, Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, has been working on comprehensive plans . . . and American capitalists are now ready to go into the enterprise if the PHILIPPINE LAND LAWS ARE AMENDED TO PERMIT EXTENSIVE LANDHOLDINGS FOR A PERIOD OF SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS. (Emphasis mine). The same issue of *The Times* quotes

Firestone as follows in an interview given after his conference with Coolidge:

"In fifteen years the United States should become independent of the British rubber monopoly, provided THE LAND LAWS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS ARE REVISED TO ENCOURAGE AMERICAN INVESTMENTS IN A LARGE WAY. (Emphasis mine).

THE patriotic Mr. Firestone puts the whole scheme on the basis of the need for American control of rubber supply sufficient for the needs of industry:

At the present time Great Britain controls 77 per cent of the world's rubber production, while the United States produces about 2 per cent. It takes five years to grow a producing rubber plant and I estimate that in fifteen years sufficient area could be planted to break down the British control.

The Bacon bill, with its proposal for division of the islands on humanitarian grounds, the drive for the repeal of the Philippine land laws under the guise of patriotism, for the benefit of the rubber capitalists, are a double-edged sword directed at the liberties of the great majority of the population of the islands.

(To be Continued)

WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.
6:00 to 7:00—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
7:00 to 7:30—The Florentine String Trio, dinner music.
7:30 to 8:30—Hazel Hyman, accordion; Fred Villani, popular songs; Marian and Jim Jordan, harmony.
8:30 to 10:00—WCFL Ensemble: Clinton Keithley, Helen Rhodes, A. Alman, in songs of today.
10:00 to 11:00—Dance music from the Municipal Pier Auditorium by Chas. Cook's Orchestra.

WITH THE STAFF

Being Things From Here and There Which Have Inspired Us to Folly or Frenzy

Sugar Coated Rebels.

The leaders of the Amsterdam International are nothing if not polite. In fact they are nearly both. At any rate they believe in sweet reasonableness when venturing so far as to infer that the naughty capitalists might be unkind to labor. An example of this is seen in the following opening sentence of the words of the Amsterdam news service story about the Sacco and Vanzetti case and the sentence of death against them:

"There has never been any very great confidence in the impartiality of American judges, especially when it is a question affecting the labor movement."

A KLANSMAN'S FAMILY ROW.

"Gap, I hate to have you scalliwaggin' out 'most every night, the good Lawd only knows whur and with what sort of company!" chided Mrs. Johnson.

"Well, anyhow, the lynching I was at last night wasn't," returned Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge.

"You can't tell me a lynching was a pious affair!"

"Aw, I d'know! Anyhow, the pread-

ing elder was present and made a prayer before we booted off the stump the feller we hung."—Kansas City Star.

Now You Tell One

"Never has Italy been as prosperous as she is today, and never was she so well administered."—Cavaliere Antonio Cotta-via, secretary of the Italian embassy at Tokio.

The New Magazine

Supplement of **THE DAILY WORKER**

ALEX. BITTELMAN,
Editor.

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1926

Preachers Go On Strike

By William Pickens.

IN Mexico the preachers have gone on strike, not for higher wages but because they do not like the new restrictions put upon preachers and churches by Mexican law.

When preachers strike, what does it mean? No more salvation? At least no more baptizings, no more wine-and-bread feasts, fewer prayers, no more sermons, no church marriages—and no more "collections." Perhaps the road to heaven will be closed and the way to hell packed.

Let's see: did the Christ ever stop preaching when he found the laws unfavorable to him? "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." "Turn the other cheek." What is the logic of a preachers' strike? If Mexican laws are wrong, does not Mexico need more preaching and more prayers? Evidently these preachers of Mexico have more faith in strikes than they have in prayers. Isn't it funny for them to say in Mexico: "Because we believe you are wrong, we will not give you any more religion until you get right." As if a doctor should say: "Because your are sick, you shall have no more medicine until you get well."

"Humility!" No sir: defiance is what preachers use in Mexico.

If these Catholic preachers will get all other denominations to go on strike at the same time, and close tight the highway to heaven, they may have some chance of winning. A little while ago the subway employees in New York struck, but they forgot

to get the elevated railway employees and the taxi drivers to go out at the same time. These Catholics may have some chance to win out, if they can get the Methodists and Baptists to shut down their heaven-bound trains, the Presbyterians and Episcopalians to stop operating their taxi lines, and the Holy Rollers to park their flivvers at the same time. But so long as these competing roads keep open, what earthly or heavenly good will it do simply to shut down the Catholic lines to glory? If they get us stirred up, we may organize a religious revolution, institute some interdenominational soviets, set up a communism of the church and operate our own lines to heaven,—and to all other terminal points.

RUMORS FROM ROUMANIA.

(Special Cable from the Associated Prevaricators)
BUCHAREST, Aug. 20.—It is reliably reported from unconfirmed sources that mutiny and revolution have broken out against the red triumvirate in Moscow. Mutinous red cavalry ride thru the streets of Kiev with eighteen heads of Rykoff on their lances. At a later meeting at the Kremlin, Rykoff demanded that Trotsky commit hari-kari, but Zinoviev shot Stalin for having given Kamenev poisoned prunes. In his dying moments Stalin ordered Zinoviev deported both to the Caucasus and the Urals at the same time, and was then imprisoned in both Petrograd and Moscow before the loyal troops from Vladivostok arrived to exile the triumvirate to Irkutsk.
H. G.



Carmi Thompson's Mission



THE question of giving the Philippine Islands complete, absolute and unconditional independence is again becoming a burning and urgent question for the American working class. This issue is now forced to the forefront not alone by the Filipinos, who are categorical in their demand for independence, but particularly by the American rubber manufacturers and Coolidge's government.

Why did Carmi Thompson go to the Philippines? What is the nature of his mission?

A month ago there were still doubts about it in the minds of some. Now there can be none. Carmi Thompson went to the Philippines for the rubber magnates of the United States. He is there to make the Philippine Islands safe for large scale plantation of rubber. He is there to bring about complete, absolute and unconditional subjugation of the Philippine Islands to the American imperialists.

It is part of the big bloody game played by American capital to secure monopolistic control over sources of raw material. It is part and parcel of the powerful urge of American imperialism to subjugate the world to its control and domination.

What does Thompson's mission hold forth for the Philippine masses? Brutal exploitation on rubber plantations. Starvation wages. Long hours of labor. Speed-up and squeeze-out systems that are life killing. The establishment of a veritable prison for millions of Filipino men, women and children.

All this for the greater glory and super-profits of Firestone and his like.

And what does this perspective carry to the American working class? A larger army and a larger navy. More appropriations for the military. And eventually a permanent American army of occupation in the Philippine Islands to "protect" the invest-

ments of American capital and to crush mercilessly every manifestation of dissatisfaction or protest on the part of the Filipino masses.

The Filipino masses demand that they be given immediate, complete, absolute and unconditional independence. In doing so they are demanding what is their inalienable right to determine as a nation, and of their free will, what government they will owe allegiance to. They have decided time and again that they want to be let alone by the United States and do their own governing. But the American capitalists will not let go unless forced by a determined struggle of the Filipino masses backed by the workers and poor farmers of the United States.

In the face of the present attempt, thru the mission of Carmi Thompson, to enslave still further the Philippine Islands, it devolves upon American labor, in its own interests as well as in the interests of the exploited masses thruout the world, to say clearly and unmistakably that we demand that the Filipinos be given immediate, complete, absolute and unconditional independence.

Alex Bittelman.

In the Next Issue

The Railroad in Fiction, by V. F. Calverton. This will be the second article of the series on Labor and Literature. The first article appears in this issue.

America's Peasant Pioneer, by Harry Gannes.

Russia in 1926, by Jessica Smith. With original pictures and illustrations.

And many other features.



History of the Catholic Church in Mexico

By Manuel Gomez.

CHAPTER II.

The Church as a Religious Institution.

ONLY one other thing is quite as absurd as the holy protestant bigotry of the ku klux klan, and that is the appeal of the Roman catholic church for "religious toleration." Rib-tickling as such an appeal must be even to Americans, the full humor of it can be appreciated only in a "catholic country" where the church has had its hour of domination.

The catholic church emigrated to Mexico in the first quarter of the sixteenth century and on November 4, 1571, the tribunal of the holy inquisition was established in the City of Mexico. Under the joint reign of Spanish viceroys and catholic archbishops "religious toleration" was a high crime, punishable by the most severe penalties. In the year 1649 history records that 106 people were burnt to death in one day by the inquisition for holding religious views somewhat at variance with those of the catholic episcopate.

Thruout the whole period of Spanish ecclesiastic rule the laws of the land forbade the exercise of any religion other than the Roman catholic.

Mexico secured her independence from Spain in 1841. The priests were in the saddle again, however, and the first constitution adopted declared:

The religion of the Mexican state shall be the Roman catholic apostolic to the exclusion of any other.

"Submission to Authority," the Clerical Slogan.

As a matter of fact the church could not be considered in any other way than that of an institution for the maintenance of authority. This authority might be called "religious" providing we understand that the church conceived of religion as linked up inexplicably with a definite social order—one in which the supreme virtue to be inculcated was obedience to constituted authority.

The church and the semi-feudal state, the reactionary state, the state of the landed aristocracy, were bound together in a single religio-political hierarchy. Not only did the clergy enjoy the vast economic and "spiritual" powers indicated in my first chapter, but also certain privileges which protected them from the reach of such civil law as there was at that time. These privileges, which were termed "fueros eclesiasticos," exempted the priesthood from retribution at the hands of the civil courts for any crimes committed by them. When special taxes were decreed the church was, of course, exempted from them, in spite of its great possessions. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the catholic historian, Zamacois, was enabled to write that "more crimes against the civil authorities were headed off thru the medium of the confession box than thru any other agency."

As the years went by catholicism in Mexico did not become any more tolerant. Under pressure from liberal forces the church sometimes adopted new machinery, but its method remained the same—brutal suppression of any liberating tendency. In 1853 the head of the clerical party addressed a communication to President Santa Ana, in which we find, among

other things, the following:

Advice to the President.

We do not care, as some papers have said in order to discredit us, to establish the inquisition nor religious persecution, but it is understood that the duty of the public authority is to prevent the circulation of impious books. . . .

Under the leadership of the clerical party Santa Ana's administration promulgated the so-called "Lares Law," by which every publisher of newspapers, books or pamphlets were compelled to place with the government a bond of not less than \$3,000 to be confiscated at discretion for offenses against the ecclesiastical or civil authorities. The law proceeded to define such offenses as: Attacks upon the dogmas of the church, or expressions of doubt in regard to her creed; and criticism, however slight, directed against the government or of its officers. It likewise established a secret tribunal to deal with violations of its provisions. The operation of this measure immediately suppressed the liberal newspapers El Monitor, El Instructor Del Pueblo, El Telegrafo and Biblioteca Popular Mexicano.

It will be obvious by now that this "purely religious institution," the catholic church, at least interpreted religion in an extremely loose sense. The present Mexican government, which has prohibited attacks on the government by clerical publications, understands that interpretation very well, and is acting upon it. There can be no other interpretation.

Ceremonies, Mysteries and Legends.

If, however, with "christian" for bearance, we manage to isolate those activities of the church directly connected with the so-called spiritual world, we are confronted with such a degrading confabulation of mumbo-jumbo that we cannot fail to look for ulterior motives even here. Every church in Mexico had its miracle and every cathedral at least a hundred of them. Legends were—and still are—assiduously circulated, of people who had been raised from the dead thru the intercession of the catholic church. Lepers were cured and the blind were made to see. And all this as a reward to "the faithful" for their patient allegiance to the Roman catholic church. The overawing ceremonies of the church, embellished with Aztec pagan mysteries in the most cunning theatrical fashion, are still in vogue at the present time; but in the nineteenth century they constituted a veritable orgy of human debasement.

All of these spiritual exercises served a single purpose: to fix the authority of the catholic hierarchy before the powers of this and all other worlds, and consecrate the very principal of authority in all forms of life.

Consequently, the "purely religious" attributes of the church were the most dangerously reactionary of all its attributes.

But we have already sufficiently indicated that the influence of the church was by no means confined to these fields. As late as 1863 the pious Pope Pious IX addressed a mandatory letter to Maximilian, then about to begin his brief masquerade as emperor of Mexico.

A Letter from His Holiness.

"Your majesty is fully aware that

A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

"THE LOVER'S DREAM."

"The Lover's Dream" is a Chinese produced film made and acted by Chinese in Shanghai. The technic is bad. The acting is different from our western standards. Yet it is an extremely interesting picture.

I saw it in Chicago Chinatown. I don't think it will ever be handled by any of the regular bookers. The only way you can see it is to watch the movie house in your city nearest to Chinatown, if you have one.

I take it that the producers, the Great Wall Film Co. of Shanghai, made the film for profit. But there is also propaganda involved, and my impression is that the company must have been formed by a group of nationalists in which students predominated.

The plot of the story so far as the love part of it is concerned is adapted to the oriental modes. The lovers in this case happen to be husband and wife. Such a scenario would make a Hollywood producer throw several cat fits—but, as I say, this film was produced in Shanghai.

It is also notable that there is absolutely no kissing. After a three-year absence in an American military school the hero comes home and shakes hands with his mother and his wife. It's rather hard to get around at first, but you simply must get to understand that people don't kiss each other in China.

The hero enters the army of his province. He is colonel of a regiment.

He introduces new methods. The army, or his section of it, is turned at once into a school and workshop. He is making progress when war is declared with another province.

At a military council meeting prior to the declaration of war our hero tells the provincial war lord what he thinks of the impending campaign: that it is needless and criminal. This gets his stripes taken away, but returned again thru the intercession of a powerful friend. He goes to the front. His farewell to his family is touching—in spite of the lack of kissing.

In camp he still broods over his family and the war. Two soldiers stand in the shadows. One says to the other: "Do you know what we are fighting for?" The other says: "No, do you?" The reply comes: "I know only we were told that if we did not go to war we would starve." The colonel, our hero, overhears this and pities the poor soldiers.

In the very first engagement he is wounded. In his dream he sees his wife and mother and child. Then he dies. The news is broken at home and the family stricken with grief. In the evening the wife sees visions of the deceased husband. And that's the end.

Despite its deficiencies, the projector flicker of ten years ago, the badly translated titles (they were in both Chinese and English), in spite of these, the uniqueness of an all-Chinese film, the anti-militarist propaganda and the peak it allows of real Chinese life are worth while. T. L.

WEEKLY PICTURE SUMMARY

"Moana"—Beautiful—See it!

"Battling Butler"—Buster Keaton in "a half-baked knockout" says G.W.

"The Son of the Shiek"—(With Rudolph Valentino and Vilma Banky)

Hot papa on the burning sands.

"Paddocked"—According to G. W., it is "one of the epidemic of moralistic pictures," with Lois Moran.

"La Boheme"—With John Gilbert, Lillian Gish and Renee Adoree. La Boheme is as good a production in its own kind as the "Big Parade," says A. S. That's saying a great deal.

"The Road to Mandalay"—My gawd what they put Lon Chaney in!

"Mantrap"—"Was peculiar because it really had some good points," G. W. points out. Ernest Terrence in a Sinclair Lewis story.

"Variety"—"Different and good with Emil Jennings a good actor," according to "Smexico."

in order effectually to remedy the wrongs committed against the church by the recent revolution (Juarez's liberal reform movement) and to restore as soon as possible her happiness and prosperity, it is absolutely necessary that the catholic religion, to the exclusion of any other cult, continue to be the glory and support of the Mexican nation; that the bishops have complete liberty in the exercise of their pastoral ministry; that the religious orders be reorganized and re-established according to the instructions and powers that we have given; that the estates of the church and her privileges be maintained and protected; that none have authorization for teaching or publication of false or subversive documents; that education, public or private, be supervised and led by the ecclesiastical authorities, and, finally, that the chains be broken that until now have held the church under the sovereignty and despotism of civil government."

Thus it will be seen that it has been the consistent policy of the church to use state and other instruments for political purposes and for its own reactionary privileges. This policy continued when it was not contravened by liberal opposition right down to the Mexican Revolution of 1910-20. Juarez succeeded in breaking the official union between church and state once for all, but I pointed out in the first chapter of my narrative that many clerical privileges were regained under the long dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz. Openly and with the sanction and might of the governmental machine behind it where possible, by stealth where necessary, the church maintains its stand for special privilege and reaction. It has never ceased to struggle for the right to hold vast properties, and even at the present moment is engaged in open rebellion

against the Calles government largely to this end.

Such is the record of the catholic church in Mexico as a religious institution, with its ubiquitous religious ties feeling into every nook and cranny of the socio-political organism.

Toleration, for What?

Be not deceived by double-chinned catholic millionaires who have organized the "League for Defense of Religious Toleration" to carry on a struggle against President Calles. Nor be misled into the naive false liberalism expressed by such a commentator on Mexico as Carlton Beals, who writes:

The church in Mexico, if it is to be of national service to a stricken people, must, like St. Francis, divest itself of its wealth, its material power, and its luxury, and regain its spirit of self-sacrifice, self-immolation, and the desire to serve.

Vain hope! How can the church regain characteristics it never had. With the record of the church before us such sentimental phrases are the merest drivel, and, moreover, they serve as indirect support to the clericals in helping to perpetuate a false tradition.

In Mexico, as everywhere else, the catholic church fights for dominance. It is as tolerant as it has to be. At the present time it is calling for toleration. Toleration of what? For the right to establish parochial schools—which means for the right to fill children's heads with reactionary clerical bigotry. For the right to carry on political agitation in counter-revolutionary ecclesiastical organs. For special catholic privileges and attributes.

(Next week's installment of the "History of the Catholic Church in Mexico" will expose the record of the church in opposing every successive move toward Mexican political progress from the Spanish colonial period to the present day.)

Coffee Plantations in Brazil

By B. D. (Rio de Janeiro).
Translated by Harrison George.



There is a good cheer in a cup of coffee.—Coffee advertisement.

A SHORT time ago, the presidential election took place in Brazil. As was expected, the candidate designated by the government, Luis Washington, has been elected. He is a typical representative of the plantation owners, the great land holders, and was the old president of the province of Sao Paulo. His friend and predecessor, Bernades, will certainly be content with the result of the election, because he knows that the anti-labor policy which he has followed with so much ardor through his own regime will assuredly be continued by his successor.

In accord with the constitutional rules of the country, the president should have been elected by universal suffrage, but, in reality, there has been nothing like this at any time, because each president in the exercise of his office is able to select at his pleasure the future candidate for the presidency, and to have him elected by a system that assures in advance a complete victory for the government authorities.

This, and the utterly miserable economic situation of the working class, show clearly how the authorities abuse the patience of the workers, exploited beyond all measure. There is no exaggeration in the statement that the conditions of existence borne by the Brazilian proletariat are comparable to those of any colonial people.

A brief examination of the conditions of those native and immigrant workers who toil on the coffee plantations is enough to convince anyone of that fact.

From dawn till dark these poor slaves, with bending backs, must work the soil; then, their hard day's work done, must return to their mud hovels thatched with straw, to cook and eat the handful of rice and black peas they get from the proprietor thru the intermediate commissaries that also exploit them.

Frequently at the end of the month the proprietor, in place of paying the workers money, thanks to this system, claims all their pay for debts. And if,

by chance, one of these exploited serfs, tired of existence, utters a rebellious protest from the depths of his desperation, there intervenes the "capanga," a kind of black police in the pay of the proprietors, to bring the recalcitrant to "reason" or to send him to a better world.

The situation of the workers in industry is not much more enviable. Not taking into account those who work in small towns, where conditions are still worse, and taking as a basis only those of the great cities, Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, we see clearly that the level of existence determined by the wages, without speaking of other circumstances that represent a regime of actual slavery, is well below the cost of living.

For example, a weaver or a mechanic is not able to get more than ten milreis (about \$1.60 U. S. money) per day. At the same time the hours of labor are 10 and sometimes 12; and coffee, the principal product of the country, costs no less than five milreis (or 80 cents per kilo—a kilo is two and one-fifth pounds), and other food products are at an equally high price, as also are rents. An objective examination also shows that this condition is constantly growing worse.

Various struggles have taken place in the past, many times accompanied by heroically fought strikes by isolated groups lead by Spanish or Portuguese anarchist elements, but these have naturally failed as a result of the methods employed by the anarchists.

There has never been a serious movement created with the view of organizing real unions, carried out upon a solid basis that would permit the working class really to defend itself against the attacks of the capitalists. And the government has shown that it knows how to defend itself with savage brutality against desultory anarchist tactics, with prison and deportation, and by reducing to ashes such workers' locals as exist.

Altho it can be seen from the above that, until now, the bourgeoisie has easily been able to crush movements of a sporadic character, it will not be thus in the future, when the young but

daring Communist Party of Brazil will be in condition, despite all its obstacles, to create solid positions for itself among the masses. Already the toiling masses of Brazil are beginning to give evidence of much sympathy toward the Communist Party.

A 'Rah-Rah' Boy Raises a Kick.

By SI. W. GERSON.

TO A HISTORY PROFESSOR.

Thou art plucked—a withering fruit
Off Reaction's crooked tree;
And thou wouldst thine bitterness
Unhoneyed pass on to me.

The eastern glow thou never saw;
Thine mind—twisted like a man upon
the rack—
Hath never felt rebellion's fire
And yet—thou dares to hold thy children back.

TO A BUILDING UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Thy steel frame and they gray wall
Bloom imbibed; a class enthral,
O, stone against a flimsy sky,
Thou art built by men on high—
Men who labor night and day,
Labor for their sweat-soaked pay.
Thy canst not rise nor can I pen
Without fierce labor . . . Souls of men
Crushed out—given work's indecent
dole—
From thine vitals cry, "Stop this
bestial toil!"

THOU PEDANTS.

Playing tag 'round the culture bush
thou art,
Doddering at an automatic pace.
When heeds thou my warnings:
That thou lives by Labor's grace.
That thy beacon is a false light
At the head of Capital's machine,
That thy teachings are not right
For the very truth they do obscene.

When joins thou us—
Casting off sophomoric mask—
Doers of the corporeal,
Thou of the mental task?

Coolidge's Rubberneck---Col. Carmi Thompson

By HARRY GANNES.

COL. CARMİ THOMPSON is now in the very midst of his Philippine tour. Coolidge summers in New England and his personal representative rubbernecks in the Philippines, dodging in and out of the fringed palms looking for a couple of Filipinos on whom he can hang his anti-independence report. But wherever Thompson goes he is met with the insistent demand: "We want our independence!"

How tremendous are the anti-American control demonstrations cannot be gauged by the newspaper reports that emanate from the gang of journalists that make up the Thompson-Coolidge Filipino investigating committee. Most of the news writers accompanying Thompson are either at the present time in the employ of the Manila chamber of commerce or have at one time been in the pay of this fervid American imperialistic body in the Philippines.

Rubber Plantations.

Thompson has one outstanding mission in the Philippines, to pave the way for rubber growing at all costs, except one—independence. Ostensibly his jaunt to the islands is to measure the economic resources and make a report. But in no colony in the world is the economic well-being of a nation so closely tied up with its political future as in the Philippines. The rubber question in the Philippines at every turn becomes an out-and-out major political issue. Whether rubber is grown by the Filipinos themselves with American backing, or whether the Philippine land laws are modified to suit Firestone & Co., involve political moves of the profoundest kind.

Thompson's duty is to bring back a report to Coolidge outlining the most profitable way of exploiting the Phil-

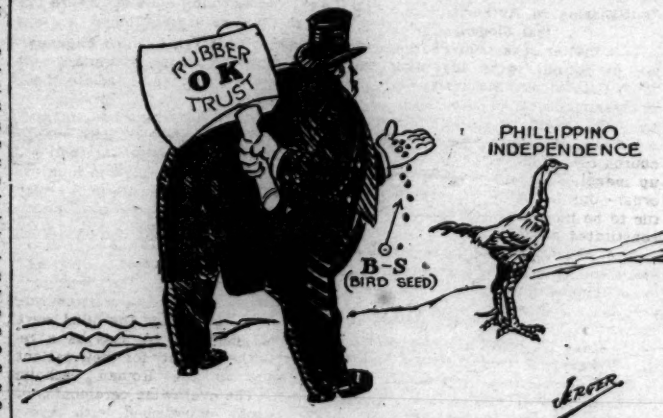
ippines, and in this plan there can be no room whatever for relinquishing this rich booty in the Pacific.

Undoubtedly the first target will be the Jones law. The Jones law, providing that the Philippines might at some time gain independence, was passed by American imperialism in its infancy, when it could not yet see the overpowering importance of an Asiatic foothold; nor was the wealth of the Philippines fully evaluated; neither had British capitalism exerted pressure on the American rubber industry thru its monopoly of rubber growing.

The picture is changed today. Even Coolidge is caught in the sticky, raw product. It seems that there are no lengths to which the Coolidge henchmen are not willing to go to force rubber down the throat of the entire Filipino nation. Representative Bacon introduces a bill favoring the splitting up of the Philippines into two parts—the largest section, best available for rubber cultivation, as well as the richest in natural resources (tho the most scantily settled by one-tenth of the population, mainly Mohammedans), to remain under United States domination, and the other section to be left to starve with its plantations and source of food supply cut off.

Thus the Filipinos are being attacked on all sides by the Coolidge administration. They harbor a viper in their very homes in the guise of a presidential representative. True, they dine with him, they transport him everywhere, they try to demonstrate that they are a civilized nation used to diplomatic stuff.

They cannot understand how the American people can tolerate the continued domination of the islands when the Filipinos think the promise of independence was made so plainly. But they will be disillusioned. Even if



Colonel Thompson: "Nice birdie!"

the present Governor General Wood is sacrificed to the growing campaign for freedom in the Philippines, the object of American capitalism can be diverted only by energetic measures on the part of the entire Filipino nation.

Now, more than ever, when the struggle for the control of the Filipino natural resources is so open and crude, must the fight for independence assume the nature of a struggle against the octopus of American capitalism.

The Philippines are a colony of the United States. There is no question about this. Coolidge has approved of every act of Governor Wood, including the jailing of a Manila councilman for a campaign speech mildly criticizing the leathernecked general. Coolidge forbids the Filipinos the right even

to express their desire for independence thru a referendum. He distinctly insults the Filipinos when he sends a bookkeeper to the islands to check up on their present and potential wealth. How can this be of any concern to the United States, is the view of the Filipinos, if, in accordance with Wilson's promise, solemnly enacted into law, they are to receive their independence?

The Filipinos want independence. The Filipino politicians cannot help but formulate their tactics on the overwhelming wish of the masses, but they put too much trust in the words of the Wilson administration, which has been buried along with its master, rather than realize the significance of the present acts of the Coolidge-Morgan government.

The Trumpet

BY HERMYNIA ZUR MUEHLEN.
(Translated by A. Landy)

HOW fine the sun shines; it even animates the sad hospital-garden. Come, comrade, let's sit down on the bench over there.

I am not to call you "comrade"; you are no "damned Red"; are a "respectable citizen?"

It seems to me, your back is bent like mine, your hands are hard and worn like mine, out of your face speak hunger and misery, as out of mine. Haven't you slaved away an entire life, labored, so that others could revel, suffered want, so that others could carouse? You nodded. Then aren't we comrades, mates? Hasn't the same mother, Distress, given birth to us? The same prison of misery confined us? Are we not dying of our common poverty, alone, deserted, here in the hospital? And I am not to call you "comrade"?

Well, well, let's not talk about it; I don't want to provoke you. How gloriously the sun shines! I feel so light and joyous today. I believe it's because I have dreamed of my little trumpet.

You think I oughtn't to speak so much, it harms my throat? The few months that I still have to live, it will last all right. Move up a little closer, so that I can talk very softly. I must talk once more before I am silent forever.

You ask what it has to do with my little trumpet? That is a long story, is really the story of my life.

As a little lad, I had, for a long time, wished for a small trumpet. My God, how I wished for it! To blow out into the world once, just out of pure joy, with a voice which all, all must hear.

At Christmas, mother presented me with a small, tin trumpet. How laboriously she must have scraped together her pennies, the poor soul. A charwoman cannot afford to grant her child a joy, without paying for it with her own suffering. I was blissful; how the trumpet glittered. I took it out of my mouth so I could view it better, and quickly put it between my lips, because I longed to hear its sound. I felt as if the entire world belonged to me.

The next holiday, my mother went to clean a gentleman's rooms. I went along, for it was bitter cold in our home and there, at the gentleman's, it was always warm and comfortable.

I waited in the ante-room, mother enjoined me not to blow on the trumpet, the gentleman couldn't bear any noise. I sat demurely in a corner, fondled the glittering trumpet, was glad about the warmth and was very happy. Then, however, the wish came to me to put the trumpet in my mouth. I don't want to blow it, you know, merely want to feel the trumpet between my lips, to experience the queer-delightful taste of tin.

I scarcely dared to breathe. Suddenly, however, I don't know how it happened, a shrill sound pierced the air.

An angry voice shouted from the adjacent room: "Quiet! What's that abominable noise?"

I was so frightened, that I began to tremble. Gradually, however, defiance took possession of me. "Abominable noise!" My beautiful, beautiful trumpet. I put it to my lips, drew a deep breath and blew with all my strength into the opening.

The door of the room was torn open; red with anger, the gentleman dashed out, tore the trumpet out of my hand and broke it.

My breathing stopped, the whole world seemed to fall in ruins. The gentleman disappeared. Crying, I put the trumpet to my mouth, tried to blow: not a single wee sound.

The gentleman, clad in a magnificent fur, stepped into the ante-room again, walked past me and out thru the door.

I got up softly, spied into the room from which the gentleman had come. I saw many splendid things thru tears, pictures and pillows and sparkling objects. My blood grew hot: "The man has everything, everything; but I had only a small trumpet and he has broken it."

I did not get another. The broken trumpet lay home on the window sill, and at times I stroked the glittering metal, which no longer carried any sound within.

We stayed on and froze for years. I went to the factory—you know yourself what that means—grey, weary mornings, which merge into grey, weary evenings, one's ears full of noise, one's eyes full of ugliness, the body eaten up with exhaustion.

Then suddenly my view opened out into a bright world, a world in which some will not be the pack animals of others, in which there will be freedom, bread, and joy, sufficient for all. I became a socialist.

Whenever I looked upon the comrades in the factory, their dull hopelessness, their tired resignation, then everything flared up within me. They do not even know that they are human beings, with a right to life and happiness, like the others to whom the world belongs. They are blind, unable to realize that power could be theirs, that they are many, an enormous mass against a small number. One needs only explain it to them, find the right words, cry out the truth into the world until it penetrates to the deafest ears and wakes to life hearts entombed in misery.

But how is one to find the right word? My thoughts welled up within me, bubbled, strove upward; but when I wanted to express them, dead, empty words came, toneless, soundless, as out of my little trumpet when the gentleman had broken it.

I had learned nothing, I knew nothing.

Nor could I learn anything. My poverty condemned me to eternal ignorance.

And is it not strange, comrade? On my way to the factory, I went past schools, the university; there, in those buildings, knowledge for which I longed, lay stored up and I could not attain it. Others could enter, could receive the gift of knowledge. I, however, had to hasten by, to the machine.

My body was weak, but my spirit was fresh and active, quick of comprehension.

Those who had taken everything from me, one thing, however, they had not been able to take: to take from me the power of my brain. But it lay fallow; the only thing I possessed lay fallow, because the others, who had everything, rendered my single possession worthless.

I did not want to let myself be conquered; I learned and read, sat nights over the flickering candle, devoured the new, the longed-for knowledge.

And now when I spoke to the comrades, a word did, at times, penetrate to them, pricked them awake with a fine needle point, roared in their ears; suddenly animated eyes answered me.

At a meeting, my tongue loosed itself completely. I cried our distress, our misery, the suffered injustice, out into the world; showed the comrades the life of the others, that life of joy and beauty which is built upon our dead lives. I felt as if my voice rang shrieking thru the entire world, called to battle like the crash of trumpets, to the one, just, sacred battle.

Great, blissful joy completely filled me; mine is the instrument with which I herald freedom; my poverty and my misery, my love and my hate have built it; those who have robbed us of everything could not rob me of this.

Many, many years ago a small boy had a small, shabby trumpet. A wretched little happiness which the rich gentleman broke for him.

The enslaved worker, the pack-animal of the rich, had his love and his knowledge—certainly I acquired it just as painfully as once my mother her pennies for the little trumpet—he had a voice with which he could herald truth and justice—and the gentleman who possesses everything, broke it for him.

I had spoken all too loudly, the sound of my words had penetrated too far, had called an echo into life. This could not be allowed. I was thrown into prison. When I came out again, sickness sat in my throat and ate at my voice. The words lay ready in my mouth but could only soar out hoarse, rattling, and incomprehensible.

That which burned and blazed within me had become mute, like the tin trumpet into which the little boy had blown in vain; and for the man, the entire world fell in ruins as it had once fallen in ruins for the child.

You don't understand me anymore, I should not speak on? I still want to tell you my dream, comrade, then I'll be silent.

Last night my little trumpet extended a hand to me and a voice spoke: "Blow into it!" I, however, sadly refused it and replied: "It is broken." Then the voice answered: "Endless misery and unutterable tortures have restored to the mute instrument its sound; the injustice which weighs upon the world is so great that muteness itself has found a voice and cries out to the skies. Take the trumpet and blow!" Doubting, I obeyed, placed the trumpet to my mouth and blew into it.

A sound resounded, so overwhelming, so powerful that I was almost frightened. All the wretchedness of the enslaved, all the lamentations of the tortured, all the despair of the world shrieked out, screamed, roared, penetrated stone walls and prison barriers, whipped dead hearts and benumbed souls into life. I thought of the trumpet blasts of the Last Judgment and I knew that now the World Judgment is approaching; but not a hidden God from blissful heights is calling the world before his judgment chair; the judges are we, the oppressed, the disinherited, the robbed, we, the people of the whole world.

Let us go into the house, comrade. The sun is not shining any more. I am cold and I have grown tired.



The A



By M. A. SKROMNY.

"We are not the fighters,
"We are just their shadow"
—Vera Figner.

IT happened over two decades ago. Defeated by the Japanese in the war in the Far East, bleeding and tortured by the tools of the autocratic czaristic government, Russia was beginning to boil with revolt. The revolutionary movement was growing and spreading. It had a strong foothold in the south, especially in Odessa, the biggest sea port of the Black Sea, where there were many big factories. There were strong revolutionary organizations in many factories and also nuclei among the Black Sea sailors.

The Black Sea fleet had its base at Sebastopol. In every one of the battleships there were groups of revolutionists and in the woods near the city, meetings of revolutionary sailors were held from time to time.

On June 12, 1905, the Armored Cruiser Potemkin Tawrichesky left its base at Sebastopol for practice near the island Tendra. There were 20 officers, 12 conductors, 760 sailors and 20 marine workers from the French marine works on the cruiser. They had aboard 20,000 poods of coal and 10,000 shells. As aid to the cruiser there was sent along the mine sweeper No. 267. Among the sailors there was an organized revolutionary group of about 100. They were ready for revolt and the Sebastopol revolutionary city committee passed a motion requesting them to wait until the end of the practice period. They agreed.

On June 13 in the morning the cruiser and the mine sweeper arrived at their destination. About noon time the mine sweeper was sent to Odessa for provision. The sailor Shenderov, a social-democrat, with the excuse of going to the post-office to get the mail, went to the city to get connections with the revolutionary organizations.

On the same day a general political strike began in Odessa. The workers' delegations, who were sent to the city officials to present the demands of the workers were arrested. Protest meetings arranged by the workers were fired upon by the police and soldiers. On the next day, June 14, the workers attempted to storm the police stations in order to liberate their arrested comrades. There was more shooting and more killed.

In the meantime the mine sweeper bought provisions including stale meat. The doctor of the mine sweeper put his O. K. on the meat. When the meat was put aboard the cruiser on June 14 it was rotten and full of worms.

The storm began to gather.

The next day, on June 15, the sailors refused to eat their dinner. They ate only the bread and drank the tea, refusing to touch the "borsht." It was rotten. When the commander of the cruiser, Golikov, heard about it, he ordered the drummers to beat "general assembly." All the sailors except those who were tending the machinery were lined up on the deck. The armed guard was called out. The commander had the ship's doctor, Smirnov, taste the "borsht." He declared it fit for food. Golikov began to swear threatening to shoot all who are dissatisfied.

"Those that are satisfied, step forward!" demanded the commander. A few wavered and stepped forward. Then more followed, and more. When only about 25 were left Golikov crossed their path exclaiming:

"That will be enuf, we will now teach you all a lesson." He then ordered the guard to take all the mu-

DZERZH

By EUGENE KR

You are gone . . .
But life will follow the road of life,
For it is eternal.

I cry not, that you are dead,
For death is a part of life.
And both—the coming and the going
Germinate the living force.

Yet I grieve . . .
And am happy in my grief

Armored Cruiser Potemkin Tawrichesky

lineers aside and cover the space between them and the rest with a sail. They all understood: it meant execution. The order was given to the guards: "Get ready!"

The sailors watched in agony. Finally one of them, Vakulinchuk, cried out:

"Brothers what are you doing? Don't shoot!"

The guards refused to raise their rifles.

In mad rage the chief officer Giliarovsky pulled out his gun and shot Vakulinchuk dead. Two other sailors, Matfushenko and Poprucha, jumped out from the ranks and shot the officer! The rest of the sailors after that broke the ranks and attacked the officers. Some were thrown overboard and the others arrested. The crew of the mine sweeper joined the sailors.

A meeting of all the sailors was called to discuss the situation. The situation in Odessa was also reported. After a short discussion it was unanimously decided to go to Odessa and help the revolt of the workers. A revolutionary committee of 26 was elected and Ensign Alexejev was elected commander of the cruiser. About 8 o'clock in the evening the cruiser arrived at Odessa and cast the anchor. The revolutionary committee held another meeting and decided to send two sailors ashore in the morning to inform the revolutionary organizations of the revolt. It was also decided to get good drinking water, coal and provision. Action was taken to have the Sebastopol party organization inform the rest of the fleet of the revolt of the Potemkin and to issue proclamations to the army, Cossacks and the population. Here is one of the proclamations:



"FROM THE CREW OF THE CRUISER POTEMKIN TAWRICHESKY.

"We ask all the Cossacks and soldiers to put down their arms and join us in the battle for freedom. The last hour of our sufferings is here. Down with autocracy! We achieved already liberty and are acting without the authority of the officers whom we destroyed. If force will be used against us, we request the population to leave the city. If we meet with resistance the city will be destroyed."

The proclamations were reprinted by the underground party print shop in Odessa and spread all over the city. All night the cruiser was playing its searchlights on the city and the port.

In the meantime the sailors of the cruiser Ekaterina at Sebastopol heard of the Potemkin revolt and refused to sing the prayer, "Save Us God," and "Victory to Our Emperor," which was compulsory in the army and the navy. They were taken off the battleship.

In the morning of June 15 the body of the killed sailor, Vakulinchuk, was taken ashore and put under a tent in the port. A guard of honor was placed. The following note was pinned to the breast of the dead sailor:

ZHINSKY

THE KREININ:

That there are such like you,
Who trod the path of thorns
In their search for truth.
And then they go . . .
Leaving the seeds of their efforts
For the future to reap.

I cry not that you are gone,
For I rejoice that you once came
To follow in the footsteps of struggle.
And struggle is life,
And life is beautiful . . .

"CITIZENS OF ODESSA

"This is the body of sailor Gregory Vakulinchuk, who was killed by the chief officer of the armored cruiser, Potemkin Tawrichesky, because he refused to eat the rotten food and (a few words illegible). Comrades, workers! Honor to his memory. Let us avenge our comrade. Death to the blood-thirsty vampires. Death to the oppressors. Long live liberty. One for all and all for one."

"The Crew of Potemkin Tawrichesky."

A big crowd of workers and students at once collected near the body. A meeting started which lasted all day. A joint meeting of the Potemkin revolutionary committee and the city revolutionary committees was held. The city committee wanted to capture the city at once, but the Potemkin committee proposed to wait until the arrival of the rest of the fleet. It was decided to wait. At night shooting began all over the city. The police and Cossacks were shooting at workers. A bomb was thrown among the Cossacks and many were killed. A cordon of police and soldiers was thrown around the port and firing began.

In the morning a committee from the cruiser was sent to the city administration demanding, under threat of bombarding the city, permission to bury Vakulinchuk with proper honors. Permission was at once granted. In the meantime the revolutionary committee received information that the military council of the governor was meeting in the city theater. Two shells were fired but did not hit the theater. The funeral was held, but as the sailors of the honor guard did not return to the cruiser in the time agreed, two more shells were fired. Later it was disclosed that the sailors were fired upon by the police and two were killed.

The next morning Potemkin received information that the battleships 12 Apostles, Sinop, and Georgy Pobedonosev were coming. The revolutionary cruiser at once got up steam and left the port to meet them in the open sea. As soon as the battleships sighted Potemkin, they turned back. Potemkin also returned to port. About noon five cruisers were sighted and Potemkin again stripped for action and went out to meet them. When the crews of the battleships sighted Potemkin, they met her with "hurrah." The commander was frightened and returned to Sebastopol. One cruiser, Georgy Pobedonosev did not follow the rest and came up to Potemkin, returning to the port. A committee was elected to take care of the new battleship in revolt, but the committee lacked revolutionary strategy and permitted some of the "loyal" officials to remain aboard. They succeeded in taking the ship back to Sebastopol. When the crew finally realized what happened it was too late. Sixty-three of them were arrested.

In the meantime the government collected a big army in Odessa and Potemkin was cut off from the shore and was in need of water, coal and provisions. The crew was getting nervous. Some began to demand that the cruiser leave the Russian waters. It was finally decided to go to Konstanza, Roumania for provisions.

The Roumanian authorities refused any supplies to Potemkin and the cruiser returned to the Russian port Theodosia. Under threats of bombarding the city provisions were received from the city administration. They were unable to get any coal because there were no coal loaders in the port. Near the shore were standing three barges loaded with coal. The revolutionary committee decided to take the barges along to sea. A boatload of twenty-five sailors under the command of Matfushenko and Feldman (a student who joined the crew as a worker from the French Marine Works) were dispatched to take the barges. As soon as the sailors reached the barges a company of infantry hidden on shore opened up fire. One sailor was killed, some wounded and a few captured. The rest returned to the cruiser.

Some of the committee insisted on bombarding the city, but a majority was opposed to it. This incident brought a crisis to the cruiser. It was finally decided to go back to Roumania and turn the cruiser over to the Roumanian government. Comrade Christian Rakovsky, the present ambassador of the Soviet government in France, was at that time living in Roumania and he assisted the sailors in settling the matter with the Roumanian government.

That was the end of the "Floating Republic" and the "Unconquered revolutionary territory of 1905."

Matfushenko later returned illegally to Russia, was captured and executed in 1907.

TWENTY years have passed.

Under the revolutionary blows of the vanguard of the Russian proletariat, after the most desperate battles known to mankind, czarism, the stronghold of autocracy and capitalism, lies shattered in dust. The last remnants of it are licking the boots of foreign masters, selling their swords and souls to the international bandits and marauders. The vast territory of the former empire is ruled over by the revolutionary party of the former oppressed classes—the workers and the peasants—by the All-Union Communist Party. From a land of oppression where all nationalities were living in terror under the iron heel of the Cossacks and subjected to the exceptional laws, the country is now a free union of many nationalities and all equal before the law. The former prisoners of the czar are now the rulers of the country.

It is natural that the memory of those who were the vanguard of the revolution and fought the first battles



Doug and Mary in Berlin, Germany, after seeing the famous Soviet film, "The Armored Cruiser Potemkin."

of revolt in 1905 shall be honored. On the twentieth anniversary of the Potemkin uprising a moving picture depicting the story was made. The hero of the story is the armored cruiser, Potemkin, itself. At present the ship is the property of the Soviet Republic. There are no individual heroes or heroines. No princes or beautiful girls play any part in the picture. The battleship, the masses, the sailors and the machinery of the battleship are the heroes. And yet the picture makes a tremendous impression even upon movie critics and actors.

In Great Britain where the picture was prohibited, it made a great impression even upon the capitalist newspaper men, when they witnessed a private showing of it. The Manchester Guardian proclaimed it to be one of the greatest films ever made, and the Sunday Observer stated that it was the greatest. The Berlin Tageblatt stated that "Serge Eisenstein (under whose direction the picture was made), with the aid of the victorious revolution has beaten all the hired American film technicians even in the small details." The picture was shown in many cities of Germany until it was prohibited lately.

When Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford arrived in Berlin, a private showing of the picture was arranged for them. They were so enthused and so surprised by the picture that they were unable to find enough words to express themselves. Fairbanks finally stated: "It is the greatest picture I have ever seen, and believe me, I have seen enough pictures in my life."

"Who is the director? Why don't we know him in Hollywood?" inquired Mary Pickford. Both Fairbanks and Pickford later visited Soviet Russia.

Finally the film arrived "in the land of the free."

A private showing was arranged in New York for newspaper men, movie censors, critics and actors. It made a great impression on all of them. They all admitted that it was a great picture, but . . . the majority voted against showing it. All the newspapers with the exception of the Sun, didn't even mention the film. The Sun stated that it is characteristic that the best movie of the year should come from the Soviet Union, and that the picture is so realistic and pathetic one forgets it is just a film, and actually lives thru the moments of the revolution.

Nevertheless a majority of the protectors of our morals decided that we should not see it. And no wonder. They are afraid even of the shadow of Potemkin.

While the story actually happened over twenty years ago, the conditions in the armies and navies of the capitalist countries are not much better than they were in Russia under the czar. The conditions of the workers and farmers in many cases are worse. What would happen if the soldiers, sailors, workers and farmers after seeing this picture would do a little thinking? Who can tell what may happen?

The rulers of Europe and the United States are beginning to shiver and are turning white in their faces when the shadow of Potemkin is training its guns in the film upon London, Berlin, Paris and New York.

Who can guarantee that no real guns will follow in the wake of this shadow afterwards?

Therefore they must do to the shadow of Potemkin what the czar attempted to do to the real one: Down with Potemkin! And . . .

God save the king! . . . Beg pardon—the country!

Morgan the "Peerless Captain of Industry"

By Gustavus Myers*

With the advent of the year 1898 an epochal movement for the consolidation and centralized ownership of transportation systems, industries, public utility plants and mines set in. The trust era was now in irresistible swing. After a warfare of nearly thirty years in the courts and in the active political and industrial arena, the middle class found itself completely frustrated.

The Plutocracy in Full Power.

McKinley's election as president of the United States, with a congress the majority of which was of his views, was a distinct notification that the plutocracy was in full power—a power won in a pitched combat, and therefore interpreted as a popular approval of the rule by great magnates and trusts.

Henceforth, it was well understood, the trusts need fear no governmental antagonism, even of a sham order; for while mock legal actions at no time impaired the basic sway of the trusts, yet they caused constant annoyances and expense.

When McKinley took office magnates of every description knew that the trust movement had full license, confirmed by private bargain, to go on unhindered and unmolested, except, perhaps, with an occasional inroad for spectacular popular effect. Consequently the business of organizing trusts flourished in the open; one trust after another was formed embracing about every known product. The work was carried on with phenomenal celerity and success. The middle class looked on impotently while factories, railroads, gas and electric plants, street railway lines, telephone systems and mines were converted from a state of individual or mere corporate ownership into the trust form, owned by great single corporations with stupendous amounts of capital, and with dictatorship over vast masses of workmen.

In this revolutionary work, that of organizing trusts, J. P. Morgan was one of the foremost generalissimos. Indispensable as it is in this work to describe the methods by which he requisitioned his wealth, it is no less necessary to point out the services that he and his kind were doing for progress. In the exclusive consideration of progressive movements, it is immaterial what the motive was; the thing done is all that counts historically. None can deny that these revolutionary capitalists were actuated wholly by ambitiously personal ends: greed, pelf and the lust of power. But after all they were revolutionists without knowing it, and precisely the sort of capitalist revolutionists needed at that particular time.

Strong, ruthless men, bold in cunning and cunning in their boldness, were required for the work of crushing out the old cut-throat, haphazard, individualistic competitive system.

*Extracts from the "History of the Great American Fortunes," by Gustavus Myers, published in this magazine with the permission of author and the publishers, Kerr & Co.



That sluggish, money-grabbing, petty-minded body, the middle class, preoccupied with the comfort of its belly and its narrow conventions, had set its self interest against the demands of progress. It declined to budge; it hedged itself behind walls of special laws; it sought to make matters travel backward. Under these conditions Morgan and his colleagues were the men for the task; forceful, dominating, arbitrary men, not scrupling at any means to attain their ends, contemptuous enough of law when it stood in their way, and powerful enough to defy it. Very expert destructionists were they. But they were also constructionists. They tore down to build up. A decayed, archaic industrial system they replaced with one of a far more systematic order, the forerunner of finer systems to come. Progress often works through queer instruments.

In the years closely following 1898 Morgan was especially prominent in many of these trust creations. An ubiquitous magnate he was, pushing his industrial conquests and overlordship in many variegated directions. Each accumulating success added millions of dollars to his fortunes. With a choice list to select from, what brilliant display of his financial acumen shall we take up first? Consecutively, the most pertinent is that noted Pennsylvania Coal company transaction of his.

The Unfailing Recipe for Making Money.

The plan which he had begun some years before of gathering in coal mining properties and coal carrying railroads, and of merging them into a combination, he persistently, continued. The most important of all of the remaining independent companies in the Pennsylvania anthracite region was the Pennsylvania Coal Co. It controlled some of the most valuable mines in the center of the richest deposits. While paying wretched wages to its workers, it had for years

been reaping sixteen per cent dividends on a capital of \$5,000,000. Stowed away in its treasury it had, in the form of a surplus, a fund of \$10,000,000.

Here was a noble opportunity. Could any alert financier withstand the temptation? As soon as Morgan acquainted himself with the attractive facts, a plan of campaign speedily developed. He sent agents to scour the northeastern region of Pennsylvania, with orders to pay any price demanded for shares of the Pennsylvania Coal company. Unobtrusively these discreet emissaries went about their mission. For months they traversed Pennsylvania, finally getting enough stock to insure Morgan's control, for which stock an average of \$532 a share was paid.

What did Morgan next do? He sold the property to the Erie Railroad company for \$32,000,000. This payment was in the form of four per cent collateral trust bonds secured by mortgages on the Pennsylvania Coal com-

pany's property and by the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad, a line acquired a short time previously by the Erie. Nor was this all; an issue of \$5,000,000 of preferred stock was thrown in. But who controlled the Erie railroad? The eminent J. Pierpont Morgan. As an individual he bought the coal property, and then, as dictator of the Erie Railroad, decided what he should be paid for it.

"Criticism," observed the industrial commission, with the dainty restraint characteristic of all such euphemistic official reports, "has been directed against this operation on the ground that the price paid by the Erie Railroad to J. P. Morgan and company was excessive. Testimony before the industrial commission indicates this was in fact the highest price paid for such properties in the history of the business. What this commission feebly and so gently dismissed as "criticism" was, in reality, a general growl of indignation at Morgan's ease and audacity in calmly transferring to himself millions of dollars in so-called "profits." It was of this kind of transaction and similar varieties that the industrial commission elsewhere relieved itself of this declaration: "The possibilities of fraudulent profit are something enormous under such conditions." For once, in making this clear statement, the industrial commission almost overcame its habitual timidity of phraseology, and called things by their true names. Yet what availed it to say that fraud was fraud when the beneficiaries were not even questioned by law? The amount pocketed by Morgan in this performance cannot be learned. "To what extent the banker's profit rose," the industrial commission satisfied itself with reporting, "was not developed in the testimony before the commission." We many well judge that the profit could be estimated in millions.

THE TINY WORKER

A Weekly

Edited by Dorothy Red, Minneapolis

Johnny Red, Assistant.

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No. 13

A LITTLE SONG
By Rose Horowitz
Rochester, N. Y.

(Singing to the tune
"Oh, It Ain't Gonna
Rain No More")

Harry Sinclair
bribed officials
So he could get the
oil
Now he's getting
profits
On workers who
must toil
CHORUS
Oh, they ain't gonna
rob us any
more
They ain't gonna
rob any more.
So how can they
live in luxury
If they ain't gonna
rob any more.

HEY, DOROTHY!

Your nice little
story in this issue
makes you honor-
ary editor. But
just what is your
name? We know
you are a little
Red—glad to hear
it. But won't you
send us your name
and address? And
of course some
more contributions.

NEXT WEEK!
A Fairy Tale by
Rose Horowitz.
Watch for it! It's
a dandy!

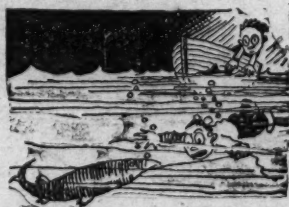


THE POOR FISH

By Dorothy Red, Minneapolis, Minn.

Fred and John went fishing. Fred's father was rich and John's father was a poor worker. Fred had a nice fishing pole and a pail with bait in it while John had only a stick and a piece of string. It was a hot day and Fred laid down under a tree while John was fishing. Soon it was time to go home. As they were walking home, Fred started to quarrel and said he could not have any because he did not help catch them.

And he was lucky John did not push him overboard and he did not get bumped in the nose by a rough fish.



HERE'S THE NICEST LITTLE LETTER

Dear Comrades:
I herewith enclose a poem for the TINY WORKER (My first one). In this poem which is a parody on the American hymn called "America" I have tried to illustrate the real America.
I am 12 years old and am a member of the Upper Bronx Pioneers.
Oma Passikoff.

And Oma sends us this poem which is very clever. See if you don't think so. Here it is:
AMERICA
Capitalist country,
'tis of thee,
Bitter land of misery,
For thee we slave.
Land where the workers toil,
Land where they till the soil
From every coty street,
Bosses the work-
ers beat.

Another Newcomer
Matthew Sprajoor,
of Verona, Pa., age
13, sends us this verse:
Two boys I know,
Are Joe Smith and
Joe Loper
Who read a great
number of news-
papers.
But among all the
rest
Stands one they
like best
Which is The Daily
Worker.

BITS AND BITES

OH, UN-BE-LIEV-ABLE!

"... it was the greatest, the most remarkable state convention of the socialist party held in Wisconsin since 1918. The two-day session was remarkable for ... the absence of blatant demagoguery and personal wire-pulling."—The American Appeal, official organ Socialist Party.

IIIIIIIIII

"Rev. Hale C. Davis, Oklahoma City minister, and Col. George Lewis told the local American Legion Tuesday night that 'Reds' in the pay of Soviet Russia were disseminating propaganda in the University of Oklahoma and the A. & M. College against compulsory military training. ... Among those now on record against compulsory military training is Calvin Coolidge."—The Oklahoma Leader.

IN HEAVEN WITH THE O. B. U.

"Life is flowing very peacefully here; the days are full of pleasant happenings, and the nights of refreshing sleep. ... There are exactly forty in camp now, all enjoying life to the full. We contrive a little economic and philosophic conversation every day and are attempting a short drama this evening on the lawn. So all our time is not taken up by just play."—"From O. B. U. Camp at Gilmil," in the One Big Union Bulletin (Canada).

WHAT INTELLIGENT BOSS WOULDN'T?

"The wage philosophy of the A. F. of L. as embodied in the Atlantic City declaration was expounded and defended by a prominent American employer in an address to the annual convention of the Canadian Gas Association here."—Detroit Labor News.

Labor and Literature

By V. F. Calverton

THE worker does not appear in American literature in other than a lowly and obscure figure, until after the Civil War. Before that time it was the hatred of the Negro slavery and the lure of bourgeois utopias that consumed the energies of the liberal artist and reformer.

The Abolitionists were as sentimental as the utopians. The Abolitionists, for instance, found the enslavement of the Negro so hideous that the bondage of the white worker almost entirely escaped their attention. Few more sentimental and in-artistic novels have been penned in America, for example, than "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The social influence of the book, however, was very deep and widespread.

As a result of the revolutions in Europe during the first half of the nineteenth century, and the bourgeois theories of Fourier, who outlined a utopian society that even the bourgeois could adopt and applaud, the American liberals tried to revolt against the prevailing order by founding Fourier colonies and retreats. These literary and philosophic liberals, then viewed as revolutionists, were usually known under the name of Transcendentalists. In the words of Emerson, who was their leader, individualism was their goal. Transcendentalism was a form of mystical individualism. Its practical aspects, curiously enough, turned toward the task of realizing utopias. Two experiments of theirs, then known as radical, are remembered for their fascination and futility. One of these experiments was known as the community of Fruitlands, which was founded by Ann Bronson Alcott, who was the father of the famous and popular Louisa May Alcott, and two English friends. The Fruitlands was an odd experiment at co-operative endeavor. It was a miniature Utopia which had all of the rigidities of a regular state. The diet was purely vegetarian. Even milk and eggs were excluded, and water was the only drink permitted. Only vegetables that project their forms into the air were eaten; potatoes and beets that parachute their forms to the earth were taboo. The winter, chilling enthusiasm and destroying production, brought an end to the venture. The Brook Farm experiment was the other. Both experiments are famous as attempts of liberal esthetes and discontents to escape the bourgeois world of competition. George Ripley, a Unitarian minister, was the leader in the Brook Farm project, but it was Nathaniel Hawthorne and Margaret Fuller, vis-

itself in the days before the Civil War. Cooper had written of rainbow-plumed Indians that danced like phantoms thru the pages of wild romance, Brown had told of the horrors of ventriloquist and hypnotist, Kennedy had haloed the colonial days of Maryland and the Carolinas, Simms had romanticized the sunny clime and merry tradition of Dixie, and Poe had cultivated the morbid, but in the work of all these there was no more social protest than in the skits of Van Vechten and the homilies of Frank Crane.

It should not be thought that these literary radicals of that day were weak, resistless types. They were part of the individualism of their time and yet in revolt against its grosser aspects. Their heroism, which was real heroism then, is today but an amusing gesture. Thoreau's going to jail rather than pay his taxes, Emerson's refusing to pray and administer the Lord's Supper and consequent resignation from the ministry of his church, Alcott's closing his school rather than exclude a Negro student, Parker's risking his life in the anti-slavery panic—all these were expressions of sincerity that can be appreciated only by understanding their historical background.

Yet these men had no consciousness of the position of the white worker, in the growing capitalist society of that period. While the workers were publishing several dozen labor papers expressing protest and demanding change, these bourgeois idealists were content with colonies for dream-children and distressed philosophers. After the Civil War, however, things changed. With the organization of the Knights of Labor in 1869 scattered class protests began to cohere into a united class attitude. In 1877 the socialist labor party had come into existence, and in 1892 it made its first nation-wide campaign. The American worker, driven more and more to the defensive in this period of the expansion of large industry, was organizing himself in ways of definite protection. By 1896, for instance, the Knights of Labor had a membership of over 700,000. With the great strikes in addition it was a time of intense excitement and struggle.

OUT of this class struggle came the first book of the workers, Bellamy's "Looking Backward." In this novel, as well as in "Equality," another novel by the same author, we find an open rupture with the old order and a striking if somewhat fanciful picture of the new. While the christian socialist school in England was sentimentalizing the proletariat, Bellamy was trying to realize its ambitions in a social order that he conceived and dedicated to the future. We must remember that in English novels such as "Mary Barton," by Mrs. Gaskell, and "Alton Locke," by Kingsley, the proletariat had become an accepted and sympathetically portrayed figure in English literature. Sentimental tho their approach may have been, the coming of these novels marked a different trend than the aristocratic and bourgeois that had preceded. In "Mary Barton," for example, were passages such as this:

"Don't think to come over me with th' old tale, that the rich know nothing of the trials of the poor; I say, if they don't know, they ought to know. We're their slaves as long as we can work; we pile up their fortunes with the sweat of our brows, and yet we are to live as separate as Dives and Lazarus with a great gulf betwixt us; but I know what was best off then."

Bellamy extended their protest into a program.

In the framework of "Looking Backward" was impaled the delicate and complex framework of the new society. The projection of this new society was placed at the remote date of 2,000, but the hurly-burly of change that was in the air made the readers of the novel conceive it as an approaching and close reality. Not many years before, it must be remembered, Marx was contributing to Greeley's New York Tribune, and, not many years after, De Leon, with many other socialists, was preparing the way for



what seemed to them the rapid collapse of capitalism and the beginning of the class revolution. Just two years before Bellamy's famous novel came out a union labor party was organized in Wisconsin and a similar party was begun in New York with Henry George as its candidate for mayor. The atmosphere was vibrant with discontent and protest. In response to the excitement caused by "Looking Forward," Bellamy societies were formed in cities and towns over the country and discussion groups everywhere grappled with the problem of social reconstruction. Later the book became a kind of basis of faith for the nationalist party.

In Bellamy's society there were "no longer any who were or could be richer or poorer than others, but all were economic equals. He learned that no one any longer worked for another, either by compulsion or for hire, but that all alike were in the service of the nation

working for the common fund, which all equally shared, and even necessary personal attendance, as of the physician, was rendered as to the state, like that of a military surgeon. All these wonders, it was explained, had very simply come about as the result of replacing private capitalism by public capitalism, and organizing the machinery of production and distribution, like the political government, as business of general concern to be carried on for the public benefit instead of private gain."

Bellamy, however, with all of his vision, was a sentimentalist. In his attitude is something of the spirituality of a Jesus instead of the courage of a Liebknecht. Yet it is to him that we must turn for the first literature in America that was devoted to the proletariat. While pamphleteers and labor leaders had long stood for the social revolution, the artist had been silent. Bellamy was the first to break this silence.

The Golden Highway

By GEORGE JARRBOE.

Whose wills may journey out and on.
Cowardly Manhattan shuddering under stone,
The blithesome wanderer shall know no more,
But envy him the sunlit, ever-youthful shore.

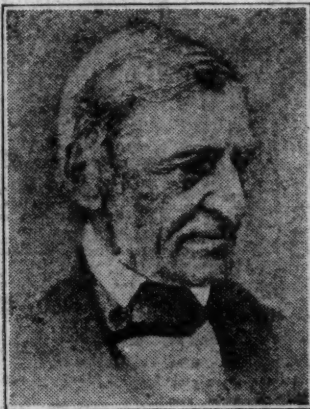
"How may I start? Where lies the morning road?
I falter, I break with hunger and the unequal load.
Efficiently falls the lash; in dirty street
My co-slaves spurn me with their bleeding feet!"

Lift up your voice and sing the way of Freedom.
Swiftly the servilest slave will strain his chains and heed him!
Sing the art of the rifle, the trick of the bayonet.
Sweet is the dawn road when the steel is red and wet!

Who dreads a bit of a halt to storm a barricade?
Who shrinks from stop at the scaffold, the end by a secret blade?
Your goal the towers of Freedom, in the child-land afar,
And if you fall to shine on Humanity's night a star.

What better road for heroes than the strife,
For the great weal of human life?
For the sunlit commune over yonder
And tearless cities filled with happy wonder?

Farewell, Manhattan! The last slave-song is sung.
We go to join the armies of the ever-young.
Always the lily and rose on either hand,
The dawn, the silver bells of fairyland.



R. Waldo Emerson

itors rather than participants, who gave it the romance of rich personality and the enchantment of the beautiful ideal. In "The Blithedale Romance" (1852), one of the interesting novels that Hawthorne penned, the career of the Brook Farm colony is pictured. Altho in places the picture may be tinged with exaggeration, it is revealing of the mood of mind of these bourgeois reformers and idealists.

Thus it was in the avenues of Negro slavery and bourgeois utopias that the spirit of artistic protest expressed

A MARXIAN ANECDOTE.

London, June 10, '67.

To Dr. L. Kugelmann,

Dear Friend:

The tardiness of this letter leaves me open to the more or less "well-grounded" suspicion of being a "bad fellow." As a basis for mitigation, I merely need to state that it is only a few days that I am "living" in London. In the interval I was at Engels in Manchester. But you and your dear wife know me well enough now to find letter-writing normal with me. In spite of that, I was with you every day. I count my stay in Hanover among the most beautiful and happiest oases in the desert of life.

In Hamburg I had no other adventure, except, in spite of all precautionary measures, to get acquainted with Mr. William Marr. Judging from his personal manner, he is, as christian translator of Lassalle, of course worth much less. Mr. Niemann also played during the few days that I still remained there. But I was much too spoiled by the society in Hanover to want to be present at a theater performance in Bess good company. So Mr. Niemann slipped me by.

The passage from Hamburg to London, discounting somewhat raw weather the first day, was on the whole favorable. A few hours before London a German young lady, who had already struck me with her military bearing, declared that she wanted to leave that same evening from London for Weston-on-the-Sea and did not know how to begin to do it with her voluminous baggage. The case was so much the worse since helping hands are missing in England on the Sabbath. I had the young lady show me the railroad station to which she was to go in London. Friends had written same on a card. It was the North-western station, past which I had to ride, too. As a good knight, I therefore offered to let the young lady off at the place. Accepted. On closer reflection, however, it occurred to me that Weston-on-the-Sea is southwest, the station to be passed by me, on the contrary, and the one written down for the young lady northwest. I consulted the sea captain. Right. It proved that she was to be deposited in a part of London lying in an entirely opposite direction from mine. Still I had been engaged and had to make bonne mine a mauvais jeu. We arrived at 2 in the afternoon. I brought the donna errante to her station, where I learn that her train doesn't leave until 8 p. m. So I was in for it and had six hours to kill with mademoiselle by promenading in Hyde Park, stopping in ice shops, etc. It turned out that her name was Elisabeth von Puttkammer, niece of Bismarck, with whom she had just spent a few weeks in Berlin. She had the entire army list with her, since this family provides our "brave army" abundantly with gentlemen of honor and talles. She was a cheerful, educated girl, but aristocratic and black-white up to the tip of her nose. She was not a little astonished when she learned that she had fallen into "red" hands. I consoled her, however, to the effect that our rendezvous would pass without loss of blood, and saw her depart safe and sound for her destination. Imagine what food this would be for blind or other vulgar democrats, my conspiracy with Bismarck!

Adio,

Your Karl Marx.

(Note—April-May, 1867, Marx traveled to Hamburg for the purpose of handing over the manuscript of "Capital" to his publisher, Meissner, and to visit Dr. Kugelmann in Hanover.—A. L.)

Coming Soon!

The Life of Karl Marx

Written by Paul Lafargue.
An interesting and attractive story.

Movies and Singing

The motion pictures have stolen another march on the church. First, you remember, they took away the church's audience (oh, that was a long time ago); then they went in for sermons (almost every scenario has a nice, maudlin commercialized moral somewhere about it), and next they acquired the pipe organ. Now, lo and behold, they have developed a whole chorus of little cherubims and seraphims—yeah, the picture house has got a choir—and I don't mean maybe.

The new "movie" community choir is one of the best business propositions built upon the efficiency science of group psychology. Singing always did play a large part in keeping people tied up to religion; or, rather, it binds people more closely to each other and in so doing delivers a whole tied-together group over to whatever cause happens to furnish the song. At present the movie cause is no cause at all except box office receipts.

And does the audience sing? At the Oriental the other night they made the chandeliers shake and the windows rattle: the organist had to luck his head and stop playing; he

was overwhelmed by a storm of good, you know, to let out his pent-up emotions that way along with everybody else. It's the "one big family" feeling that makes you imagine you are "part of the show." And when one's diaphragm is exercised it affects the rest of the body like a tonic. The box office advantage of this is that, no matter how bad the movie is, singing puts the spectator into such a good mood that he enjoys it anyway, and comes again.

The words flashed on the screen for the audience to sing are silly enough to make even a moron blush. One doesn't begin to glimpse the inanity of our "popular" songs until he sees them in enlarged letters with all their goos and gurgles. There's "Has She Got Eyes?" and "Where Did You Get Those Eyes?" and "Pretty Baby" and "Stars Are the Windows of Heaven," to say nothing about "Horses, Horses, Horses, Horses . . ." The tunes of the piper never called forth as many rats as this melody does horses, only the horses are just the same, just horses, horses, horses.

G. W.

To a Certain Rich Young Man

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS

That you should, robed in purple, look with scorn
Upon the men that labor, pass them by,
Deeming yourself a creature better born
And heir to all the sunshine in the sky,
Is absolutely funny; your old man
Wore overalls and sweated for his bread;
Grew rich thru HANDS in ways not nice to scan,
Which you would fain forget, now he is dead.
Which you would fain forget, now he is dead.
But we have not forgotten how he rose
And lifted you unto your eminence,
Feeding upon our miseries and woes,
And growing wealthier at our expense:
O lord it while you may, you snobbish pup;
The HANDS can tear you down that raised you up!

A WEEK IN CARTOONS

By M. P. Bales

